CHARLES S. PARKER, EDITOR.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

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Vol. XIII.

#### ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1884.

No. 2.

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Best Silk, 10 cents a spool, 1.00 a dozen. Mr. W. I. Foote has been conn on Tidy Cotton, 8 cents a ball. e, 5, 18, 55, 60, 75, 1.00 per bottle wear, 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 2.00.

Cobb,

C. H. Crane

OUR REPORTER'S GATHERINGS IN ARLINGTON.

the vestry of the Uuitarian church.

-"Library Notes" will be assigned a place on the fifth page permanently.

-How about that cheaper course of Choral Society rehearsals?

-Don't forget the Universalist fair, next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

-The skaters and sleigh riders have

so far this winter. -The Knights of Honor have a meeting next Monday evening requiring the personal attention of every member.

-Mr. J. S. Cutler, of Tufts Divinity School, will occupy the pulpit at the Universalist church next Sunday.

-The rain of Tuesday night found Arlington gutters and water ways in good condition to receive the surplus water.

-The annual meeting of Arlington Orthodox Congregational church occurs next Monday evening, in the church ves-

-The yard at the center railroad station looks like a small torchlight procession at sight, with its large number of switch lights.

-Few institutions came out of the real estate collapse of some ten years ago so little harmed as the Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank.

-The Arlington Lawn Tennis Club enjoyed a sleigh ride party and supper at the Massachusetts House, Lexington, last Tuesday evening.

-What ever became of that Village Improvement Society? In adjoining towns there are organizations of a similar character, full of life.

Prayer" has been appropriately observed the Rev. Dr. Steenstra, professor in the

-The concert and entertainment in Arlington Heights Lecture Course is deferred to January 21st. A strong and pleasing programme will be presented.

-So dull a season as the present has rarely been known in Arlington. Nothin the way of public amusement comes to disturb the remarkable dullness of the center district.

Congregational church, Pleasant street, Prayer" observed.

sition on the School Committee, and a joint convention of that Board with the Selectmen will be held on the evening of January 17th, in the School Committee room to fill the vacancy.

-Rev. Mr. Daniels conducted a praise service in Union Hall, last Sunday evening, in his own inimitable manner, commenting interestingly on the several musgramme of the evening.

-Mr. Omar W. Whittemore, with his family and the wife and daughter of Mr. John F. Whittemore, started for Florida on Thursday. It is not known to what extent the recent frost affected their orange plantation.

-- The sub-committee on a public readng room will report to a general meeting to be held in the vestry of the Unitarian church, Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at 7.45 o'clock.

-The Samaritan Society connected with the Universalist church will hold a two days fair next week, in their vestry, and invite the attention of all. It will be held Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and will offer the usual attractions.

-Dr. Dorchester's lecture before the Arlington Heights Lecture Course Thursday evening, was the success of the course. A large audience listened attentively as he marked off the progress of the world to a higher plane, during these last centuries. His diagrams fastened his facts in the minds of his hearers.

for several years with the United States Postal Service at New Haven,

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7, 1865 Insens. Lawis & Co.:— Gentlemen:—I have used your "Red Jacket Ittem" in my family for malarial troubles with

-The Unity Club meets this evening in by the milk train is a good illustration for J. Allen Lindsey, of Post 30; Sylvester | was proved by the eating, all doing amsuch commenters. A veteran conductor of Post 60; Maj. Sawin of Post 57. An ple justice to the abundance supplied, affirms that people on branch lines are interesting feature was the presentation

-Mrs. Bacon, whose death occurred last Saturday, was one of Arlington's oldest citizens, and until a few days before her death had her faculties to a remarkable degree, sewing without glasses, etc. She was the widow of Mr. Daniel Bacon, -Rev. C. M. Addison will officiate at the Episcopal chapel in Lexington, next a former well-known citizen of this town.

-- Last Tuesday, while at work cutting wood in Lexington, Minot Redman was have both had good chances for sport struck on the right foot by the axe of the man he was working with, and two toes of the right foot were nearly severed from the foot. Prompt medical attendance will probably save the toes.

> -A savings bank cannot engage in building enterprises, but energetic bank officers can do much to inaugurate and ly waiting for work. Who will effect a considerable delegations from Boston. benefit of all and the welfare of Arling-

-'The commander of the missionary vessel "Morning Star," addressed an audience in Pleasant street Congregational church, Sunday evening, touching lightly on the work of the vessel he commands and explaining the character of the people of the Pacific islands. The society he represents is striving to raise funds visit of Capt. Bray will add materially to the fund for that purpose. The talk was intensely interesting.

-The fourth in the series of special services at St. John's Episcopal church will be held as usual on the third Thursday of the month, Jan. 17, at half-past seven in the evening. After evening -During the past week the "Week of prayer the address will be delivered by Theological school, Cambridge, the subof Joing " The Bible: How it has be interpreted and how it should be." The seats are always free and all persons interested are cordially invited to be pres-

-Our fellow townsman, Mr. William Stowe, retired from the American Net and Twine Co., the first of January, taking with him a fortune paid over to him for his interest in the company. Years of active, energetic toil have brought him -During the past week special meet- a competancy and a release from busiings have been held in the vestry of the ness cares, and all wish he may enjoy his well earned leisure. His energy turned and the programme of the "Week of to the development of his estate on Mystic street would cause it soon to be occu--Judge Parmenter has resigned his po- pied with what Arlington so much needs

-more dwellings. -Mr. John H. Hartwell has taken desk room over Mr. Stickney's hardware store, and will devote himself to his undertaking business. Trained up in this business, we should think he might do better by fitting up a place on the ground floor for the manufacture or trimming of caskets, etc. Arlington has already outical selections that made up the pro- grown many of her old methods and there is no reason why Mr. Hartwell should not supply all that the town needs in his line and extend his business beyond our borders. If he does not, it is

highly probable some one else will. -Monday's Boston Traveller contained the following item among its Arlington

"The annual election of officers, for the Baptist Sunday school, was held yesterday at its noon session. Mr. Wendall E. Richardson was re-elected as Superintendent with Mr. Geo. G. Allen as Assistant; Mr. W. H. Heustis, Librarian, with Peter Schwamb, Assistant; Mr. W. E. Wood, Chorister, Mr. Carl W. Schwamb, Pianist, Mr. W. E. Wood and Warren W. Rawson, Finance Committee. The school is in a very prosperous condition with a good attendance. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Watson, has a large Bible class in which he is much interested, and the class gave expression of their interest in the season of gifts by the presentation of a desirable piece of furniture for his study, which was gratefully appreciated."

-Mustering officer P. Allen Lindsey, with P. C. Horace P. Gray as assistant, installed the new officers of Francis Gould Post 36, G. A. R., Thursday evening, in presence of almost the entire membership of Post 36. The following is the full list :- Commander, Horace D. Durgin; Sr. Vice-Com., Nathan Nourse, Jr.; Jr. Vice-Com., E. A. Jacobs: Quarter-Master. James A. Marden; Adjutant, James A. Blanchard; Chaplain, Albert W. Cotton; Surgeon, George F. Hollis; O. of the Day, Major Bacon; O. of the G., Syl-vester C. Frost; Surgt. Maj., William S. Wood; Q. M. Sergt., W. H. Bartlett. The installation was peculiarly impressive from the fact that Mr. Lindsey and lng, his parlors being thrown open for Mr. Durgin were old comrades in arms. the meeting of the regular monthly so- ry is in the hands of the printer and will at the conclusion, brief addresses were clai of the ladies sewing circle connected be issued in a few days.

-We hear it often remarked "Wish we made by Messrs. Charles T. West, of lived on the main line." The time made Post 119; Horace J. Gray, Mr. Kinnean, fully served, and the excellence of which the best accommodated as to regularity. of a rich gold badge to retiring Commander John H. Hardy, the speech being by Mr. James A. Marden and eliciting a happy response from Mr. Hardy. At the conclusion of these exercises, the company sat down to a supper furnished others inspected the large and fine collecby the new officers. The Post enters upon a new year under favorable auspices. tered about the rooms. Not a few

-The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Nathanlel Whittier, (Mr. W. is employed at Pleasant Street Market) celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding with a surprise party, Thursday evening. Their home being too small, Reynolds Hall was engaged, and here a merry company assembled at early evening and sent for their guests, on whom they showered congratulations and presents. About ten o'clock the merry company sat down to push forward such schemes. There are handsomely set and bountifully supplied young men anxious to secure homes; tables and it was at this stage we looked there is an abundance of splendidly lo- in on the happy company, which concated land; there are mechanics anxious- tained many familiar Arlington faces and combination of these elements for the Somerville, and other places. Earlier in the evening the company had been enter-Hunt, of Boston, a fine elocutionist, and fourth of the series that have been given also by little Miss Maud Cushing, of at this house by a company of young peo-Somerville a charming speaker. The ple and was not unlike the others precedpresents brought by the company em- ing it in the various details which go to braced a fine extension table, silver forks make up an evening full of social pleasand knives, pictures, cake basket, chair, and a variety of smaller articles, all of which must serve as a pleasant reminder for a much needed steam vessel and the of a highly enjoyable affair. Mr. George L. Pierce acted as master of ceremonies, and was ably seconded by his wife and held at the Institute of Technology, Wedothers of the party. Mr. Whittier was formerly in the ice business, and that in- President of the Club for the ensuing dustry was largely represented at the year. The Club proposes to aid Hon. table and contributed its quota to the Elizur Wright in his effort to secure general sociability.

> -One of the most enjoyable soirees was neld in Union Hall, Wednesday evening the occasion being the closing of Mrs. Allen's highly successful dancing school. A large company of friends and parents gathered to witness the proficiency attalia ed, and deserved compliments were showered on Mrs. Allen. Refreshments were served to the children at ten o'clock after which those parents and friends who desired joined in the dancing. Mrs. Allen is a highly successful teacher, as her annual schools have demonstrated.

-The Law and Order League has nothing to do with the question of license or no license. Its purpose is to aid in the enforcement of the present laws. It has work to do in places like Boston and Cambridge, where licenses are granted, as well as in towns and cities where no licenses are granted. It seems to be the purpose of certain parties to misrepresent the facts in regard to the League.

-The Albany 'Argus of last Sunday contains the following pleasant notice of

our new chief of police:-"Mr. Eugene Mead, for several years American Express Company messenger between Albany and Boston, has resigned his position to accept the office of chief police of Arlington, Mass. Arlington is one of the most beautiful places in Massachusetts, about seven miles from Boston. The chief has the best wishes of his many friends for success in his new departure.

-The following are the officers of the Arlington W. C. T. Union for the ensuing year: - President, Mrs. R. W. Hilliard; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Gates, Miss Flagg; Secretary, Mrs. G. C. Whittemore; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Stickney; Ex. Com., Mrs. Wiggin, Mrs. R. J. Hardy, Mrs. G. H. Thayer, Mrs. Henry Y. Hill, and Mrs. Wm. H. Richardson. The Union meets every other Thursday in the ladies' parlor of the Congregational church, Pleasant St., at four o'clock.

-The annual Alumni Ball occurs Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. Edmands' Orchestra will furnish the music and a good time is anticipated. The entertainment, which will come later in the season, will be a more prominent feature than hitherto. Assessments are being rapidly paid and the financial success of the undertaking is already assured. Members who intended to pay their asessments but have forgotten to do so, may pay them to any officer of the Asso-

-Mr. L. L. Conant, formerly principal of Cutter School, has been appointed superintendant of schools in Deadwood, D. T., at a salary of \$1,500 per year.

> OUR REPORTER'S WORK IN LEXINGTON.

-The residence of Mr. Mills, on Waltham street, was the scene of a large and highly social gathering Thursday even-

with Hancock church. A supper, gracewas a feature thoroughly appreciated. After supper the many guests scattered through the various rooms, and pleasantly passed the time in social conversation, the younger portion finding much amusement with a popular parlor game, while tion of foreign views and art books scatfound items of interest in the pastor's cozy study, where a fine portrait of Mr. Francis Wyman, member of the parish and now in his 94th year, was to be seen. A larger portion of the company gathered about the music room later in the evening to listen to piano and vocal solos gracefully rendered by Misses Hattie and Alice Mills, and a trio by the two young ladies and Mr. I. Mills, was effectively given. These social gatherings tend to draw members of the society closer together and to feel a personal interest in each other and to initiate strangers at once into the heart and homes of the society to a remarkable "degree."

-Last Tuesday evening, at the Russell House, was given a very social and hightained with recitations by Mr. Horace ly enjoyable dancing party. It was the ures. The hall looked beautifully in its holiday dress of evergreens. The next party will occur Jan. 22.

> -A. E. Scott, Esq., presided at the annual meeting of the Appalachian Club, nesday afternoon. Mr. Scott was chosen Middlesex Falls as a wild park.

> -Last Tuesday the full bench affirmed he decision of the lower court in the case of certain traders of Lexington against Baron Von Zedlitz. The traders have been represented all through this licated case by Asa Cottrell. Eng. and his complete triumph is one of which he has reason to be proud.

-The officers of Independence Lodge No. 45, I. O. U. W., as announced last week, were installed last Tuesday evening by D. D. G. M. Hasseltine. A delegation from Harmony Lodge, Concord, participated in the ceremony and remained to enjoy the sociability of the evening after instalation.

-Our fellow townsman, Asa Cottrell, Esq., has received from the Governor his appointment as Master in Chancery. This is Mr. Cottrell's third consecutive appointment to this position of importance in Middlesex County affairs.

-The residence of Dr. R. M. Lawrence, which has been undergoing considerable improvement and repairs, will now soon be ready for occupancy. The family have found a pleasant home at the Russell House during their exile from their own

-The regular services at the Episcopal chapel next Sunday morning will be conducted by Rev. C. M. Addison. The communion will be administered at the close of morning prayer. All are cordially invited. Service commences at 10.30 o'clock.

-The Massachusetts House was the

scene of much jollity on Tuesday evening last, it being the scene of several sleighing parties, two from Boston, and the Tennis Club from Arlington. This house is as popular as ever for sleighing parties which make the best of the sleighing while it lasts. -Mr. A. O. Gott, formerly of Lexing-

ton, has established himself in business at 54 Bromfield street, Boston. He will be pleased to see his many friends and adjust their watches. -Col. W. A. Tower, who served on

the staff, was present at the Parker House Wednesday evening, at the annual meeting of the Gov. Rice Staff Association. The spread was an elegant one. -Sunday evening, at the First Parish church, Rev. C. A. Staples, will give an

address on Zwingli, one of the great reformers, whose four hundredth birthday occurred during the week. -Mr. Norris will continue to fill the superintendency of the Hancock Sunday school in the absence of Mr. Wing, the

superintendent, who has for several weeks

been confined to his home with rheuma-

- Owing to the illness of Mr. Cutter, the usual music lessons in our schools

were omitted this week. -The new supplement to Cary Libra10-MORROW.

To-morrow is the Mecca of our days, Toward which our pilgrimage forever tends:

The saintly station where divinest rays Shine on our promised good; where evi ends.

Great unexplored! by good intentions sought So near; and yet so distant, never reached Yet always in our sad repentant thought-The day that we shall practice what we've preached.

What right have we to speculate in time? Or draw upon the future for the rest? Prospective good can not atone for crime If Father Time our worthless draft protest Our yesterdays dismantled wrecks are strewn

Along our course in imagery of woe; And with them opportunities have flown, And prayers, and tears, and sighs unheeded

To-morrow is our every-saintliest day; Its sky is azure, cloudless and serene; Fair resolutions deck our pleasant way. And hope lends grace and beauty to the scene.

Alas! to-morrow, yet, to-morrow sees, With distant goal of promise to attain; And so, again deferred, to-morrow flees, And leaves Remorse's cup for us to drain.

By habit's adamantine chain we're bound, In tightening coils they hold us helpless

And as the years in cycles run their round We lightly say, "to-morrow is the last." In whispered breath we speak of morrow

Whose dawn was cheerless with a broken VOW:

Whose hopes, alas! like Autumn leaves are

Or pressed to aching heart by memory now.

Time is no flatterer to him who waits: It sears his heart and stamps his brow with

Too long delayed, he stands at Mercy's gates And breathes his tardy unavailing prayer

Lost by proscrastination's tardy pace; With distant visions of a holy guise; The sun has set upon his day of grace, And no to-morrow will for him arise

Encompass every good that meets thine eye' To-day while opportunity's thine own, Lest Cyclops' arms to-morrow shrunken lie, And Spartan courage ignominious fail. To-morrow! Thy delusive beacon shines

To lure us to our peril and our shame; Some guilty soul in captive's dungeon pines Who waited to be virtuous 'neath thy

-E. A. Boyden, in Newark Sundag Call.

#### THE BURGLAR'S STORY.

BY WILLIAM 8. GILBERT. [[Author of Pinafore, Patience, Iolanthe, Etc.]

When I became eighteen years of age my father, a distinguished begging-letter I remembered that it snowed heavily. impostor, said to me: "Reginald, I think There was at least a foot of snow on the it is time that you began to think about ground, and there was more to come. choosing a profession."

spent my time very pleasantly and very least difficulty, and made my way into idly, and I was sorry to see my long the dining-room. There was the presenholiday drawing to a close. My father tation plate, sure enough—about 800 (Cambridge was a tradition in our family), but business had been very depressed of late, and a sentence of six months' hard labor had cousiderably straitened my poor father's resources.

It was necessary, highly necessary, that I should choose a calling. With a sigh of resignation I admitted as much.

"If you like," said my father, "I will take you in hand and teach you my profession, and, in a few years, perhaps I may take you into partnership; but, to be candid with you, I doubt whether it is a satisfactory calling for an athletic young fellow like you.'

"I don't seem to care about it particularly," said I.

"I'm glad to hear it," said my father. "It's a poor calling for a young man of spirit. Beside, you have to grow gray in the service before people will listen to you. It's all very well as a refuge in old like to consult your own tastes on so important a matter as the choice of a But you mustn't move." profession. What do you say? The army ?"

"No, I don't care for the army." "Forgery? The bar? Cornish Wreck-

Father," said I, "I should like to be a forger, but I write such a bad hand." "A regular Eton hand," said he. "Not plastic enough for forgery, but you

could have a writing master.

'It's as much as I can do to forge my
own name. I don't believe I should ever be able to forge anybody else's." "'Anybody's else,' you should say, not 'anybody else's.' It's a dreadful barbarism. Eton English." "No," said I, "I should never make a

fortune at it. As to wrecking-why you know how sea-sick I am." "You might get over that. Beside, you would deal with wrecks ashore, not

wrecks at sea." "Most of it done in small boats, I'm told. A deal of small boat work. No, liked to attend to it, but, under the cirwon't be a wrecker. I think I should

like to be a burglar. "Yes," said my father, considering the subject, "yes, it's a fine, manly pro-fession, but it's dangerous, it's highly dangerous."

"Just dangerous enough to be exciing, no more."

"Well," said my father, "if you've a istinct taste for burglary, I'll see what can be done."

rmally articled to him, with a view to I had to work hard under Mr. Stone-

Burglary is a jealous mistress," said "She will tolerate no rivals. She ets the undivided devotion of her

And so I found it. Every morning at o'clock I had to present myself at encloigh's chambers in New Square, incoin's Inn, and until 12 I assisted his at myself at the with the correspondence. At 12 I at a go out prespecting with Stone-th, and from 2 to 4 I had to devote to

scientific burglary in any given house. At first I did this merely for practice, and with no view to an actual attempt He would tell me off to a house of which he knew all the particulars, and order me to ascertain all about that house and its inmates—their coming and going, the number of their servants, whether any of them were men, and, if so, whether they slept in the basement or not, and other details necessary to be known be fore a burglary could be safely attempted. Then he would compare my information with his own facts, and compliment or blame me, as I might deserve. He was a strict master, but always kind, just and courteous, as became a highly polished gentleman of the old school

After a year's probation I accompanied him on several expeditions, and had the happiness to believe that I was of some little use to him. I shot him eventually n the stomach, mistaking him for a master of a house into which we were breaking (I had mislaid my dark lantern), and he died on the grand piano. His dying wish was that his compliments might be conveyed to me.

I now set up on my own account, and engaged his poor old clerk, who nearly broke his heart at his late master's funeral. Stoneleigh left no family. His moneyabout £12,000, invested for the most part in American railways—he left to the society for Providing More Bishops, and his ledgers, daybooks, memoranda and papers generally, he bequeathed to me. As the chambers required furnishing, I

lost no time in commencing my profesfor a suitable house to begin upon, and found the following attractive entry

THURLOE SQUARE-No. 102. House-Medium. OCCUPANT-John Davis, bachelor. OCCUPATION- Designer of dados. AGE-Eighty-six.

PPYSICAL PECULIARITIES-Very feeble; eccentric; dr nks; Evangelical; snores, SERVANTS-Two housemaids, one cook. SEX-All female.

PARTICULARS OF SERVANTS-Pretty housemaid called Rachel; Jewess. Open to attentions. Goes out for beer at 9 P. M. snores. Ugly housemaid called Bella Presbyterian. Open to attentions; snores. Elderly ccok; primitive Methodist. Open to attentions; snores.

FASTENINGS-Chubb's lock on street door; chain and bolts. Fars to all basement windows. Practicable approach from third room, ground floor, which is shuttered and barred, but bar has no catch, and can be raised with table knife. ALUABLE CONTENTS OF HOUSE-Presenta-

tion plate from grateful asthetes. Gold repeater. Mulready envelope. Two diamond rings. Complete edition of "Bradshaw," from 1834 to present time, 588 volumes, bound limp calf

GENERAL—Mr. Davis sleeps second floor front; servants on third floor. Davis goes to bed at 10. No one on basement. Swarms with beetles; otherwise excellent house for purpose.

This seemed to me to be a capital house to try single-handed. At twelve o'clock that very night I pocked two crowbars, a bunch of skeleton keys, a center-bit, a dark lantern, a box of silent matches, some putty, a life preserver and a knife, and I set off at once for Thurloe square. Poor Stoneleigh's particulars were exact These were ominous words. Since I in every detail. I got into the third left Eton, nearly a year before, I had room on the ground floor without the had hoped to have sent me to Cambridge ounces, as I reckoned. I collected this and tied it up so that I could carry it without attracting attention.

Just as I finished I heard a slight cough behind me. I turned and saw a dear old silver-haired gentleman in a dressing gown standing in the doorway. The venerable gentleman covered me with a revolver.

My first impulse was to rush at and brain him with my life-preserver. "Don't move," said he, "or you're a dead man."

A rather silly remark to the effect that if I did move it would rather prove that I was a live man occurred to me, but I dismissed it at once as unsuited to the business character of the interview. "You're a burglar?" said he.

"I have that honor," said I, making for my pistol pocket.

"Don't move," said he. "I have often wished to have the pleasure of encounterage, but a young fellow is likely to make ing a burglar, in order to be able to test the First Woman in America to Claim but a poor hand at it. Now, I should a favorite theory of mine as to how persons of that class should be dealt with.

I replied that I should be happy to assist him if I could do so consistently with a due regard to my own safety.

"Promise me," said I, "that you will allow me to leave the house unmolested when your experiment is at an end?" "If you will obey me promptly you

shall be at perfect liberty to leave the house.' "You will neither give me into custody nor take any steps to pursue me?"

"On my honor as a designer of Dados,"

"Suppose I don't?" said I. "I send a bullet through your left ear,"

"But permit me to observe-" said I. Bang. A ball cut off the lobe of my left ear.

The car smarted, and I should have cumstances, I thought it better to comply with the whimsical old gentleman's

"Very good!" said he. "Now do as I tell you, promptly and without a moment's hesitation, or I cut off the lobe of your right ear. Throw me that life pre-

" But-" "Ah, would you?" said he, cocking the revolver. The "click" decided me.

My dear father was always prompt with pen and ink. That evening he wrote to his old friend Ferdinand Stoneleigh, a burglar of the very highest professional standing, and in a week I was duly and preserver to him. He caught it neatly. "Now take off your coat and throw it

> I took off my coat and threw it to him diagonally across the room. "Now the waistcoat."

I threw the waistcoat to him.

"Boots," said he.
"They are shoes," said I, in some trepidation lest he should take offense when no offense was really intended.
"Shoes, then," said he.
I threw my shoes to him.

finding out all particulars necessary to a off. Will all his eccentricity the old gen tleman was a man of his word. He had the trousers, and with them my revolver. which happened to be in the right-hand

> "Now, the rest of your drapery." I threw him the rest of my drapery. He tied up my clothes in the table-cloth, and telling me that he wouldn't detain me any longer, made for the door with the bundle under his arm. "Stop," said I. "What is to become

of me?

"Really, I hardly know," said he. "You promised me my liberty, said I. "Certainly," said he. "Don't let me respass any further on your time. You will find the street door open; or, if from force of habit you prefer the window, you will have no difficulty in clear- these vast penal establishments, makes dieting on limited bread and water. If ing the area railings."

you give me something to put on ?" "No," said he, "nothing at all; good

The quaint old man left the room with my bundle, I went after him, but I really a difficult one to deal with. I couldn't possibly go into the street as I was, and if I remained I should certainly be given into custody in the morning. For where the New York city courts send ets in their cells; they are never persometime I looked in vain for something their convicts and that it is, in fact, the mitted any recreation in the prison yard. to cover myself with. The hats and great coats were no doubt in the inner tropolis. The cells at Sing Sing made here, Warden Brush believing that hall; at all events they were not accessible under the circumstances. There sleeping accommodation of a human Stews, however, are prepared, and hash was a carpet on the floor, but it was being, and when two men are placed in is a regular article of diet, and is prefitted to the recesses of the room, and, sional duties. Ilooked through his books moreover a heavy sideboard stood on it.

However, there were twelve chairs in long, but only three feet and four inches fare. the room, and it was with no little pleas- | wide! Think of that. There is not room ure that I found that on the back of each enough therein to swing the most was an antimacassar. Twelve anti- diminutive cat without the greatest danger-to the cat. Think of passing macassars would go a good way towards covering me, and that was something. I did my best with the antimacassars,

but on reflection I came to the conclusion night in a closet of such liliputian size. that they would not help me very much. It is not the fault of the present manage-They certainly covered me; but a gentle- ment of the prison that the accommodaman walking through South Kensington tions are so poor, for Sing Sing prison at 3 A. M., dressed in nothing whatever | was built thirty-four years ago, and the but antimacassars, with the snow two projectors thereof now occupy, for the feet deep on the ground, would be sure to attract attention. I might pretend I mother earth, narrower quarters than was doing it for a wager, but who would they built for living men. believe me? grew very cold.

presently I saw the bull's eye of a police- metropolitan courts. One was a colored man who was wearily plodding through fellow, two unmistakably Irish, and two away. The keen wind froze my hand the snow. I felt that my only course was of American lineage. As therentered to surrender to him.

'one word."

"Anything wrong, sir?" said he. "I have been committing a burglary in this house, and I shall feel deeply obliged to you if you will kindly take me into custody.'

"Nonsense, sir," said he; "you'd better go to bed. "There is nothing I should like better,

but I live in Lincoln's inn, and I have nothing on but antimascars; I am almost trast. They were marched to the clerk's frozen. Pray take me into custody." "The street door's open," said he.

"Yes," said I. "Come in." The good fellow put his own great coat over me, and lent me his own handcuffs. In ten years I returned from penal servi-

I found that poor Mr. Davis had gone to his long home in Brompton cemetery. For many years I never passed his met with its reward. I continued to try. all about it. - London Dramatic News.

#### The First Woman Who Wanted to Vote-

At a meeting of the American Historical society the Hon. John L. Thomas read a paper entitled "Margaret Brent, the Right to Vote."

Two hundred and forty years ago, in St. Mary's City, on the river of the same name, flowing into the Potomac river. near Point Lookout, Margaret Brent lived. She landed there with her sister Mary in November, 1638, aged thirty-eight years, five years after the landing of Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Governor, and provincial governor of Maryland, Mr. Thomas thought he must have been much in love with Margaret Brent. Mr. Thomas gave an account of the exciting troubles from 1634 to 1680, the period of the dissensions about Kent "Stand up, said l. "Go on."

"Stand up, said he, and stretch out your arms at right angles to your bedy,"

"Suppose I don't?" said I island and the Claiborne rebellion. Marof great influence. History says she was connected with Lord Baltimore by blood or marriage. Mr. Thomas described her as having brains, courage, executive ability, and great loyalty to any cause she espoused. He thought she must have been handsome, or she could not have held her power. Men control by brain power, but there must be something more than brain power when a woman controls. In 1647 Leonard Calvert died. He had not time to write a will. He said to Margaret Brent, "Take all and pay all." Then he asked for a private conference with her, and she received his dying words. She took the gov-ernor's house and lived in it. Later she sold it to Governor Stone. As Leonard Calvert was agent for Lord Baltimore, she claimed control of all rents, issues and profits of Lord Baltimore, and did not care if the latter was pleased or not. The court confirmed her in this position. She claimed she had a right to vote in the assembly as the representative of Leonard Calvert and also of Lord Baltimore. She claimed not one but two votes. On January 21, 1648, when the legislators assembled at Fort St. John's she demanded her right to vote as a member of the general assembly of the State of Maryland. Her subsequent career was sketched to show that this refusal to let her have a vote in colonial affairs did not break her

init In 1861 she was sixty

most part, the usual six feet by two of I looked out of the window, and cuffs, the latest installment from the

your Sundays in one of these stone and

iron boxes, and think, too, of a summer

NEW YORK'S GREAT PRISON.

LIPE AMONG THE CONVICTS IM-

Rusy Prisoners.

How Newcomers are Made Into "Ti-

much alike, writes a correspondent of a

gers''-A Regiment and a Half of

"Policeman," said I from the window, of years, a batch of released men walked out into the free morning air under the cheerful sun. What a sensation of infinite relief it must be to be able, after many years of prison life, to walk out into unwalled space, and to be able to look about without meeting a keepers watchful eye! The released men waiked with swinging step up the hill, and cast

no look behind. The newcomers were a doleful con-

room, where a short young man with a red mustache, seated at a table with a big record book before him, asked the He came in. I explained the circum- men in turn the routine questions, instances to him, and with great difficulty cluding the pertinent inquiry: "Were I convinced him that I was in earnest. you ever in prison before, and where?" Several of them had "done time," some in prison, others in county penitentiaries. In ten minutes I was thawing myself in While one man was undergoing ques-Walton Street Police station. In ten tioning, the others had to stand with days I was convicted at the Old Bailey. folded arms, facing the wall. They looked blue enough. Finally, each man was asked to empty his pockets and take off his jewelry. Plated cuff buttons and studs, watch chains, keys, rings, etc., were taken off and put in packages house without a shudder at the terrible against the day of release. One young hours I spent in it as his guest. I have man said of his sleeve buttons: "They often tried to forget the incident I have are not worth saving." Then the clerk just been relating, and for a long time, I told the men that they would be dealt tried in vain. Perseverence, however, with humanely, and as kindly as prison regulations would allow, if they con-Gradually one detail after another slipped | tinued obedient to the prison rules, and from my recollection, and one lovely he stated to each man the amount of evening last May I found, to my intense commutation time he could secure by delight, that I had absolutely forgotten uniform good conduct. The men then formed in Indian file and were marched off to another building, where I saw them strip themselves of their clothes and take a warm bath with plenty of soap. Their old clothes were taken away, never to be returned to them, every prisoner on release being furnished with a "State suit," or a prisoner's castoff suit. The suits discarded on entering the prison are cleansed by immersion in brine, etc., and finally placed in the clothing-room for men to wear away, if they prefer old clothes to a "State suit," as they generally do. After the bathing the men were furnished with striped suits, and they then submitted their mustaches or beards to the convict barber in waiting for them. They looked thereafter like all the rest of the work-a-day prison world. Then they are each taken to a cell, and locked up against the morrow, when each man of them would be set at work in one of the shops, and would thus have entered on his routine of life to last for years. Thereafter, the marching in lock-step, theeating of prison hash side by side with felons of all degrees, the sleeping in a stone box, the utter subjection of the man to a routine as rigid as cast-steel and as inexorable as adamant. This is convict life in the great State prisons of the land. This is the almost inevitable result of crime. 'Only young and foolish thieves expect to keep out of the places," said a convict of ex-

perience to me a few days ago at the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia. "The punishments here are severe," said the red-mustached clerk to the young men standing before him with folded arms. Yes, they are severe. The brutal "paddle" is no longer employed in the State prisons of the Empire State. The paddle was an instrument of leather with a short handle. The principle of the thing is the wrist and the human hand. In plain English, "paddling" meant a leather spanking. And such a spanking meant blistering business. It was inhuman and had in every way. The paddled convict choked down his wrath, and thought of the time when he might "take it out on

the paddler.
What do they do now? Here at Sing Sing they have two modes of punishment, the dark cell and a bread-and-water diet,

to be tough here," said a convict; "the man that sets up to be a prison 'tough' here will give in when he gets hauled up on one of these machines." I imagine that the most insensitive man would yield to this process in a minute's time. Mr. Connaughton says that they ask

to be let down in much less time. It is curious that the tied-After all, the State prisons of Concord, up man cherishes no such revengeful Auburn and Sing Sing sort are pretty feelings as the padded man, but it is so. Then there are other disciplinary punish-Boston paper. You see great rows of ments, such as taking away a man's readshops, chimneys belching smoke, gangs ing lamp or depriving him of his Sunday of convicts marching to and fro at morn- dinner, which is somewhat more tempting, noon and night, and there is ever the ling than that of week days. But the same dull routine, which rarely varies solitary cell ought to be a most effective summer or winter. The dismal waste of punishment. A man must indeed be a human opportunities, which comes to be prison "tough" who can endure lying one's uppermost thought in inspecting down on a hard pavement to sleep and one sad. It is horrible, the whole thing. he keeps up a week, he must indeed be But I can't go like this! Won't I could not help wondering why the men tough in every fiber of body and stomach. did not make one mad rush out on the The interest of prison contractors is, of piers and plunge into the water on the course, to have men punished in such a free-flowing river, and so end it all. The way that they will not be long detained Interior of Sing Sing is not cheerful. The from work. In former times they were cells are built back to back, in six tiers, said to favor the paddling performance, Law! that don't worry him-not at all; he's found that he had locked an inner door and there are in all 1,200 cells, beside as it did not keep a man long from work.

that led upstairs. The position was some few outside. In these 1,200 odd Here at Sing Sing the convicts eat in a He'll set in his little workshop there, and cells are placed over 1,500 men. It is a huge, low-studded dining room. They sadly overcrowded prison. It is to be are permitted to read religious papers borne in mind that Sing Sing is the place only; they are not allowed to make trinkone State prison of the great me- The discipline is severe. No soups are are very small, too small for the spoon diet is unsatisfactory in every way. one cell, as is often done, all sanitary ferred to soup by the old prison "roundlaws are defied. The cells are seven feet ers," who have tried many prison bills of

#### Skates.

Skates have advanced to perfection even shead of their riders. Mr. Cook, of Hoboken, now about fifty-five years old, has followed the skate in its advancement and gives a history of its march of improvement: "When I was a boy skaters kept a heavy pair of boots just to skate in. The heels were big and stout. Into the heel was bored a hole for the screw or brad which fastened the back part of the skater's heel. A gimlet was as necessary to an outfit as the On the train which brought me to skates, as the hole would always be Sing Sing were five young men in hand- plugged with ice or mud. Then the Hev I told you about his bedstead yit? 'Twas straps and buckles were wonderfully adjusted and the ends of the straps tucked once while I was putting on my skates. The straps were sure to work loose in some part or else raise a blister or two. Then the rockers were invented, and I remember my joy when I first put them on and skimmed over the meadows. I thought that the acme of skaters had been reached. It was difficult at first to get over the practice of trying to dig the heel of the skate into the ice, as of yore, when one wished to come to a stand. But rockers have had their day. although I have seen them in late years

over in Jersey. "If I thought that rockers were perfection, what can I say now of the club skates, although even they are now an old story, having been on the market A-trying to open the pasky thing. At last I about ten years, I should judge. The rivals are the American and the Acme, and there have been many lawsuits about the priority of patents, and all that. Both styles were nearly alike in principle, but on the American club a key was necessary. Now a pair of skates can be adjusted snap-snap—as quick as that. A lever in the middle opens the skate to receive the shoe. Then it is pulled back into position, and there you are. I don't Now, sence I've told you my story, do you believe there is room for improvement." -New York Journal.

The popular impression about the application of burnt cork by minstrel performers is that it is rubbed on the face and hands of the performer from a cork whose end is charred in a convenient gas jet. This is incorrect. To supply the burnt cork used by minstrel performers of this city occupies the entire time and earnest attention of one interesting character. A little man, whose place of business is on the curbstone on the north side of Pine street, explained to a reporter the process of making it.

How to Make Burnt Cork.

"I first gather my corks. I get them from the big bottling houses, who buy lots of bottles-many of them with corks that wouldn't keep the air out of wine or

"When I get ready to burn I put the corks into those three wash boilers you see there with holes punched in their sides and bottom, sprinkle alcohol over them, and set them afire. Then I fill one of those muslin sacks with the charred cork, and knead the sack in this barrel of water. That forces the powdered charcoal through the sack into the water.

"When I have worked all my charred cork through this sack into the water, I drain the water through a close canvas sack you see on that frame there, and what remains in the canvass sack is ready for the artists. I put it up in one pound tins, and they use it out of them. When a performer is ready to 'black up,' as they call it, he takes a little of this black paste in his hands and washes his face, neck and hands in it, and he is blackened as you see him on the stage."-San Francisco Call.

#### Foreign Emigration.

During the sixty years included be-tween 1820 and 1880, the following countries were represented in the emigration to the United States, as follows:

cotland 28,091

and the tying-up plan. The latter is singularly effective. The convict is brought in handcuffed, and his wrists are tied to a sliding piece of board, which can be so adjusted to pull the tallest man upon his toes. Half a minute of stand-leges, and the advantages of travel. The total number of amigrants during 1882

THE INVENTOR'S WIFE

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job. Humph! Job had nothin' to try him: Ef he'd been married to 'Bijah Brown, folks wouldn't have dared come nigh him.

Trials in 'eed! Now I'll tell you what-ef you want to be sick of your life,

Jest come and change places with me a spell, for I'm an inventor's wife. And sech inventions! I'm never sure, when

I take up my coffee-pot, That 'Bijah hain't ben 'fimprovin' " it, and it mayn't go off like a shot,

Why, d dn't he make me a cradle once that would keep itself a-rockin'; And didn't it pitch the baby out, and wasn't

his head bruised shockin'? And there was his "Patent Peeler," too-a

wonderful thing, I'll say; But it hed one fault-it never stopped till the apple was peeled away. As for locks, and clocks, and mowin' ma-

chines, and reapers, and all sech trash, Why, 'Bi ah's invented heaps of 'em, but they don't bring in no cash.

the aggravatin'est man-

whistle and think and plan, Inventin' a Jew's-harp to go by steam, or a

new-fangled powder horn, While the children's goin' barefoot to school,

and the weeds is chokin' our corn. When 'Bijah and me kep' company he warn't

like this, you know; Our folks all thought he was dreadful smart but that was years ago.

He was handsome as any pictur then, and he had such a glib, bright wav-I never thought that a time would come when I'd rue my weddin' day;

But when I've been forced to chop the wood, and tend to the farm beside, And look at 'Bijah a settin there, I've jest

drop; ed down and cried. We lost the hull of our turnip crop while he was inventin' a gun.

But I counted it one of my marcies when it bu'st before 'twas done. So he turned it into a "burglar alarm." It

ought to give thieves a fright-

'Twould scare an honest man out of his wits, ef he sot toff at ni; ht. Sometimes I wonder of 'Bijah's crazy, he

does sech cur'ous things. full of wheels and springs;

It helakey to wind it up, and a clock face at the head All you did was to turn them hands, and at

any hour you said, That bed got up and shook itself, and bounced you on the floor,

And then shet up, jest like a box, so you couldn't s'eep any more. Wa'al, 'Bijah he fixed it all complete, and he

sot it at half-past five, But he hadn't more'n got into it when-dear me! sakes alive!

Them wheels began to whiz and whirr! I heerd a fearful snap, And there was that bedstead, with 'Bijah in-

side, shet up jest like a trap! I screamed, of course, but 'twa'nt no use. Then I worked that hull long night

got in a fright: I couldn't hear his voice inside, and I thought he might be dyin'; So I took a crowbar and smashed it in.

There was 'Bijah, peacefully lyin', Inventin' a way to git out agin. That was all very well to say, But I don't b'lieve he'd have found it out if

I'd left him in all day.

wonder I'm tired of my life? Or think it strange I often wish I warn't an inventor's wife?

-E. T. Corbett, in Harper's Bazar.

#### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Among the oldest of smokers-

"Every cloud has its silver lining."

The boy who has the mumps can stay away from school. "I shall husband my resources," said the rich woman when she married a poor

clerk. - Merchant-Traveler.

When the palm of your hand itches it is a sign that you are going to get some money-when you earn it. A miss is not as good as a mile, for a

miss has only two feet, while a mile has 5,280. Shoot the maxim maker. - Merchant-Traveler. Yu will observe this: Satan never offers to go into partnership with a bizzy man, but yu will often see him offer to jine the lazy, and furnish all the capital beside.

-Josh Billings. When uncle came to dinner he always said grace before meat, and the little truthseeker of five years asked, "Papa, why don't you go to sleep and talk before you eat, same as uncle does?"

The composer who writes a song entitled "What's the Size of Your Father's Boot?" should follow it with a dirge called, "He Has No Music in His Sole." Thus, he will be enabled to make both ends meet.-Siftings. "So you are married at last, Charlie.

I hear that your wife is a very energetic woman and keeps things stirred up. Of course you married her for love?" " No," said the husband, bracing up, "I married her to cure my dyspepsia." "Ma," said a thoughtful boy. "I don't think that Solomon was so rich as they

say he was." "Why, my dear?" "Be-cause the Bible says he slept with his fathers, and if he had been so rich he would have had a bed of his own."-London Society. "Oh, papa, dear, I wish you'd come home. I'm really afraid mamma has taken a drop too much." "Gracious heavens, child, what do you mean?"

"That new homopathic medicine, you know. I'm afraid I've given her seven drops instead of six."-Punch. "Sonny, is your mother at home?" asked the minister, addressing the little boy who was standing at the door.

"Yes, she's at home," was the reply,
but I guess she doesn't want to see you.
I heard her just tell pa that she hated fools, and that she never saw a man yet

Over thirty different specimens of oil have been secured in the "finds" in Overton county, Tenn.

who wasn't a fool."

"Trousers," said he.
"Come, come, I say!" exclaimed I.
Bang! The lobe of the other ear came Spirit. In 1001 she was sixty years old. There is no record of her death, but it is supposed she died in Lancaster county, Virginia.

Spirit. In 1001 she was sixty years old. There is no record of her death, but it is supposed she died in Lancaster county, Virginia.

There are about 66,000 locomotive engineers in the world, and 120,000 passages and 500,000 freight cars.

SPENDING THEIR TIME IN PRACTIS-ING OR TRAINING HORSES.

Perfecting Themselves for the Summer Campaign- How They Train their Horses for the Sawdust Ring.

"Do they retire into the cave of gloom and have their long, unbroken winter snore, just like the bear and other strollers? Or how do they hibernate?"

The reporter addressed this question to drink is clean and good. a group of circus people, and Mr. Stickney, the manager, took the answer upon

"It has often been a puzzle to me why the general public is so little informed about circus people in this country. With the doings and sayings, the fortunes and misfortunes of actors and singers and other show people, the press is very familiar, and devotes regularly an amount of space to them; but for us, the circus folks, not a line is available." Thus said the veteran equestrian, musingly. "However," he continued, "I'll tell you something about circus people. The salaries of the riders are generally large enough during the season to support them through the winter. They do not bother about giving instructions in equestrianism. The remuneration would be too small, and, beside, not every bareback rider is competent or even able

to instruct others how to ride. "With circus riders the point is to learn how to do all kinds of daring tricks on horseback, without losing their balance and hold of the steed. The manner in which they sit on their horse, whether correctly or Indian fashion, makes little difference. So you see they couldn't show others how to sit on a horse. Well. the most of them spend their winters in those few places in the country where practicing buildings are to be had. There's S. Q. Stokes' place in Fordham, N. Y., where there is a regular forty-twofoot ring to practice your horses in. Those equestrians that have their own horses send them for stabling and pay a certain sum for their keep and for the privilege of practicing them. The same is true of Easton Stone's place near Newark, N. J., and of Carroll's in Westchester. Barnum only keeps large quarters for his menagerie in Bridgeport, Conn., but no practicing buildings. Well, in these different places the regular circus riders go on practicing their horses and their own limbs all through the cold weather. If they did not they would lose their skill and never improve.

"They break in and train new horses beside, and learn all kinds of new tricks for the next season. Of course, I'm only speaking in this connection of the wellknown riders of reputation like Jim Robinson, Charley Fish, Frank Melville, Orrin Hollis and Willie Sholes. Of the female bare-back riders I need mention but a few, like Mme. Dockrill, Lottie Aimard, Viola Rivers and Ella Zuyanathat's a man, by the way, but performs in women's clothes. And he's the most finished circus rider in this country and the most elegant, S. Q. Stokes graduated here. As I said before, the equestrians don't give lessons in the cold season. It wouldn't pay them. The winter circus is unknown in this country, but I am sure they would pay as well in such places as New York, Boston, Philadel-phia or Chicago as they do in Paris, London or Berlin." "How about the other circus people-

the jugglers, tumblers, gymnasts?"
"They're better off than we equestrians. All those that amount to anything can find all the engagements they want during the winter. They perform in theaters and such places of amusement, and generally have a series of

engagements running right up to the beginning of the circus season.' "Now, Mr. Stickney, tell me the A B C of circus riding and equestrian tricks." "I will, with pleasure. In order to make a proper ring horse, first make him bridle-wise. The horse then has the pad put on him, if he is to serve as a pad horse. To get used to that takes some time. Then you must get the horse accustomed to the ring, which is done by leading him around the circular track, and always bending his neck inside, to-ward the track. Then give him a long dose of 'rough riding.' If he kicks with the pad on his back, you work away at him until you make him understand that him until you make him understand that impurities to rise to the surface while the impurities to rise to the surface while the of it, and that it don't hurt him. The

a horse's training. When thus far bring when the brine is cold it can be returned in your objects, such as banners, hoops, to the barrel If the brine does not conflags, hurdles, drums, weapons, etc., and get him thoroughly used to them. Let him look at them and smell of them; in short, take all the fear out of him by convincing him that nothing of all this, despite the noise, is going to injure him.
When he has become acquainted with all these things, when the horse no longer shies and will pursue the even tenor of his way in the arena, no matter what happens, then he is a good performing horse. Only about one in every fifty horses gets that far, though, just as it is with a circus rider, too.—New York News.

#### Babies in the Audience.

I point with pride to my record of seven or eight years on the rostrum. I have seen and heard, in my audience, legions of babies. All good babies, because all babies are good. Some are immeasurably better than others, but there are no bad babies. Mere and merely varying degrees of goodness. are no bad babies. Mere and merely varying degrees of goodness. Some of the babies, the happy ones, cooed and laughed through the lecture. Some of them, the precious ones, talked aloud. Some of them, the sensible ones, slept through every word of it. And some, the unhappy ones, who bore upon their infant minds burdens of care and woe, fretted and cried and shrieked and hollered. They have screamed until my feeble voice was inaudible to myself. And I appeal to any man or woman to say if ever I lost my temper, if ever I frowned, if ever I stopped talking because the baby screamed. If any man mays I ever betrayed one sign of ill-nature or distraction, the same is a thief and a liar, and "dassent take it up." The babies in the audience never bother me.

I have seen them drive an audience to

t then the audience isn't paid for ling to the buby, and I am. At least, comprehensively, I am paid for every in see thing that goes on during my hour and a know i

#### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. Poultry Notes.

Ground bones are necessary for the chickens to make egg-shells of.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the laying hens. Because a bird has won a prize it by no means follows that it is suitable for breeding purposes.

Never feed your fowls damaged grain or tainted food. See that the water they

Overfeeding is an error of which amateurs are only too liable. It renders fowls not only indolent but unhealthy.

A hen that once eats eggs will always do it, and should be got rid of. When one breaks the eggs the others will help her eat them, and so the whole flock learn the vice. To find the culprit, leave a glass egg in the nest and watch for the one that tries to break it.

Every chicken which had the gapes has been entirely cured by being made to inhale tobacco smoke. The treatment has done no harm, and the trouble of smoking is but little, if it is done when the chickens are in the coop. It takes but a moment to put them into a basket, and five minutes is as long as they should be subjected to the inhalation of the smoke, and not so long if it is strong enough to produce stupor.

Cultivation of Fruit Trees. The following from an exchange is worth the attention of amateur fruit growers:-"Instead of 'trimming up' trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long-armed, trim them down, so se to make them even, snug and symmetrical. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcest over the whole surface, especially where the ends of the roots can get it. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast. Prefer a well pulverized, clean surface in an orchard with a moderately rich soil to a heavy manuring, and a surface covered with a hard crust and weeds and grass. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin. Finally, do not neglect to set out as many fruit trees of different varieties as you possibly can. If you have but a small farm put on the fewer number of trees, but put out as many as you can find space for. Larger farm, more trees. Fruit evaporators are comparatively inexpensive, they are very easily operated, and properly dried fruit is always salable. If your farm is near a railroad you will be able to sell every bushel of fruit for city consumption that you may happen to raise, and you will realize satisfactory prices for

#### Preserving Salt Meat.

Much of the corned beef and salt pork put up by farmers becomes tainted or completely spoiled during the summer and fall. The injury is not caused by hour. using too small amount of salt. As a rule, much more salt is employed than is necessary to preserve the meat. Sometimes it contains impurities that cause the meat to contract a bad flavor. Pure salt should be employed for preserving meat and dairy products. It costs but little mere than that which is impure, and it is more satisfactory in all respects. Meat packed in a barrel and covered with brine becomes tainted or spoiled in consequence of small portions of it or some of the fat or blood it contains coming to contact with it there and decomposition takes place. The products of the decomposition of animal substances always have an unpleasant taste and smell, and these in the case of meat in a barrel are communicated to the brine and from thence to the meat. Meat packed in brine should be cut in pieces with a very sharp knife. This will leave the edges smooth. After it has been for a few days in the brine the latter should be poured off and blood will be coagulated. These sub-'lunge rein' is also used at that period of stances should then be skimmed off, and tinue pure, the operation of boiling should be repeated. Special pains should be taken to keep the meat under the brine at all times. A perforated top or false cover, or a frame-work, should be rested on the meat and be weighted down by a clean stone. If these precautions are employed, the liability of spoiling will be very slight.—Iowa Homestead.

#### Protecting Manures.

There is some difference of opinion as to protecting manures against rain, wind and the exhausting effects of the sun. Doubtless all these have an injurious influence upon the manure heap, and it is certainly true that without any moisture at all from rain, it will not be improved. However this may be, we are very certain that unlimited exposure to the weather will prove highly injurious to the quality of the manure. A leading farmer told us some time ago that he regarded the complete exposure of the manure heap through the winter and until it can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth two of the ex-

cent. In other words, one load of wellprotected manure is worth two of the exposed. This seems almost incredible,
but it may not be far from the truth.

There is no question that a subject
which so vitally concerns the farmer as
this one of manure, and causes him to
give so much attention to it, possesses
great merit. His straw is not to be sold
because it is to be converted into manure.
Stock is fed through the winter for the
express purpose of accumulating manure.
Articles that scarcely pay to send to the
city are, nevertheless, hauled there in
order that manure may be brought back
as a return load; and yet the whole of
the manure gathered is frequently all the
season exposed to the sun, wind and rain
until it is greatly diminished in value—
one-half according to the opinion of our
agricultural informant. The trouble is,
that few really believe that exposed ma-

pay well to look almost as much to the POINTS ABOUT WATCHES. preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass; and those whose buildings have THE FIRST "TICKERS" EVER MADE no provision for this purpose, cannot spend twenty-five to fifty dollars better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences. - Germantown Telegraph.

#### Feeding Cattle.

It has been claimed that the methods of breeding and feeding cattle have been so much improved of late years that the period of maturity has been hastened more than one-half. That is, a sheep or a pig which matured at three years or a steer which was ready for slaughter at five years formerly is now ready for the butcher at less than half these ages. Pigs are said to be ready for pork at nine months, wethers for mutton at twenty months, and a two-year old steer is ready for the block at that age. It is to be feared that these claims are greater than can be justly allowed. No doubt some animals by excessive forcing are made as fat and reach as heavy a weight at these premature ages as others used to do in twice the time, but it is a question if this forcing is profitable either to the feeder or the consumer. On the one hand, an animal is forced to consume as much food in two years as was formerly spead over four years, so that on the whole there is no gain but in time, while on the other hand the consumer has very immature or half-grown meat, which is devoid of flavor and nutritive quality, and the meat is overloaded with fat, which is a waste. Physiologically it is a matter of doubt if the muscular growth of an animal can really be hastened by any process of feeding. Fat can be produced, no doubt, but fat is a diseased condition of the system, and an excessively fat animal would soon die under continued feeding. But if we examine the meat of one of these young overgrown animals it is found to be in very great disproportion to the fat. It is quite common, for instance, for the nine months old pigs which weigh 300 pounds to be turned wholly into the lard kettle because the few pounds of flesh under the fat is not salable or useful as food. On the whole, it certainly does appear as if we had carried the forcing system of feeding to an unprofitable extreme. Every year the losses of swine by disorders clearly traceable to over-feeding increase in number, and although we are told that the dreaded diseases have been overcome and have disappeared, yet the feeding season no sooner begins again when the hog cholera breaks out as plentifully as at any time before. It is a question if we can safely follow English precedents in this respect of forcing animals to prematurity. Certainly, if we are to suffer the pains and penalties, the diseases and losses among our live stock, which English farmers are complaining of, it is very clear that we cannot afford to do it and had better make haste more slowly .- New York Times

#### Recipes.

CUSTARD PUDDING .- To one quart of milk take six eggs, one cup of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Scald the milk and pour over the eggs and sugar after they are beaten; add a

water half an hour, then put into a made for monarchs and for a few of the saucepan with enough boiling water to wealthy, but were too costly to come cover them; cook fifteen minutes and into general use. In the time of drain off the water, re-covering with boiling water; boil until tender; season with salt, pepper and butter.

POTATOES A LA CREME.-Put into a saucepan three tablespoonfuls of butter, a little chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Stir up well until hot, add a small teacupful of cream, thicken with two teaspoonfuls of flour, and stir until the top of the brine. The air comes in it boils. Chop some cold boiled potatoes, put into the mixture and boil up once.

Sago Pudding .- Boil three tablespoonfuls of sago in a quart of milk, add a pinch of salt. When cooked set it to cool, stirring it occasionally. Beat four eggs very light with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and stir it into the sago and milk; add a small piece of butter and flavor with nutmeg. Bake forty

MINCEMEAT WITH TOMATOES .- Take cold roast or boiled meat and chop it fine with an equal quantity of tomatoes, season with an even teaspoonful of pepper, a heaping teaspoonful of salt; spread a layer of bread-crumbs in a puddingdish, put in the mincemeat and tomatoes, spread a thick layer of bread-crumbs on the top with a little butter, and pour over a teacupful of water. Bake it one hour, and you will have a delicious dish. Cold gravy mixed with warm water, or a cup of stock, are nicer for moistening than water. Butter enough should be used to make the top brown.

APPLE JELLY.—The manufacture of apple jelly is simple enough; proceed as follows: Take any quantity of good cooking apples, wash them and pick out all decayed parts, then slice them in a copper, tin-lined, or porcelain-lined boiler, and one-third larger than required to hold the apples; next cover them with water half an inch higher than the apples; now place them over a good fire. The boiler is best raised a little, or a false bottom on it filled with water to prevent burning. Bring the whole to a boil, constantly stirring. When it begins to thicken and adhere to the spatula, jelly like, pass the juice through a figurel jelly-bag, said bag being suspended above another kettle to catch it; let it drain of its own accord

IN AMERICA.

How Pecket Timepieces are Made Here and in Europe-The Rise of a Great Industry.

In these days, when the majority of the adult population carry watches, says the New York Star, it is difficult to realize that half a century ago watches were a rarity in this country. Fifty years ago not more than one man in twenty carried a watch, and women were seldom known to indulge in the luxury of a pocket timepiece. In 1830 the few watches used in the United States were imported from Europe. None were of home manufacture. A Geneva watch was considered the ne plus ultra of luxury in our grandfathers' days, and the possessor was regarded with a degree of respect amounting almost to veneration. Watches fifty years ago were clumsy affairs. Their shape was very much like that of a turnip. The cases were heavy and ungainly, and the works were clumsy. It could not be expected that such watches would keep very correct time; but they were deemed marvels of mechanism.

The first waich ever made in America is the property of Mr E. Howard, of William street, this city. It is about as heavy as the English watches of fifty years ago, although there is nothing clumsy about it. Its weight and size are due to the fact that having been made to run eight days, it has two mainsprings. The idea of the makers was that it would be a desirable novelty to have a watch which would run a week, and which would in this respect be different from watches of every other make. It was soon found, however, that the public did not respond favorably to the eight-day idea. The watches of this kind were soon abandoned for those which have but main spring and barrel,

and are wound every day. This "first watch" was made in 1850, and has been running ever since. The pinions and "leaves" of this watch are highly polished, and the pinions are round and hard and run perfectly true. It has a ratchet tooth escape. Its jewels are ruby, sapphire and chrysolite, and are polished and chamfered, the holes being opened from both sides. The center and barrels are bushed with German silver. From its present condition there seems no reason why it should not be just as good a watch thirty years hence as now. It is a valued trophy of American skill.

Mr. Howard furnished the Star reporter the following historical facts in regard to the origin of watches in Europe. He said :

"After long experimenting and many disappointments Peter Hele, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremburg, produced in 1490 his first and famous 'pocket clock.' It was in oval shape, and hence gave rise to the name of 'Nuremburg Egg,' by which watches were for some time called, This watch was six inches wide and nine inches long. There is no record of how much it weighed. Jacob Zech, of Prague, ade a famous watch in 1525. It still exists, the case being covered with a wealth of curious emblematical decorations and engraving. It is in a circular them. small piece of butter and bake one-half case of gilt brass, nine and one-quarter hour. In the days of Henry VIII., of England, Boiled Onions.—Peel and lay in cold watches of curious construction were Queen Elizabeth many of the people about her court wore watches, not one in a dozen of which was able to keep time correctly. Most of these watches made up in external embellishment what they lacked in accuracy as time-keepers.'

Switzerland became in time the center of the watchmaking industry. One Charles Cusin went, 1587, from Autun, in Burgundy, to escape religious persecution. He established himself at Geneva, and is believed to have been the first Swiss watchmaker. His watches were clumsy and heavy, but sold for their weight in gold. They had the cumbrous fusee chain, and no two of them would keep time together. The next step in watchmaking was the invention of the coiled hair-spring for the balance-wheel. The honor of this invention is divided between Huyghens, the great Dutch astronomer, and Dr. Hooke, who, about 1658, presented to Charles II., of England, a watch containing this improve-ment. About this time Nicolas Faccio, of Geneva, learned how to pierce rubies and other gems with minute holes, so as to use them for bearings. Before this time pivots had run in metal bearings, and suffered from the wear. The introduction of the jewels made the watch a radical improvement on what it had been, both in accuracy and durability.

Next came the compensation balance, introduced somewhat over a century ago, Harrison and Berthoud both claiming the honor of its invention. Its circumference was in two sections, the ends of which were fastened to a cross-bar of steel. The outer rim was of brass and the inner of steel. The contraction and expansion of the two metals compensated exactly, and secured accuracy.

Prior to this time even the best of watches had been very inaccurate things.

Some of them would vary as much as would outlast the Roman empire?

half an hour a day.

Between the Swiss and the English

Quite a little romance, says the Washington Post, is attached to the bell of the Presbyterian church on H, between 19th and 20th streets, Washington, D. C. Several years ago the pastor, Mr. Coombe, committed suicide one Sunday morning, just before the hour for service. The sexton, not having been informed of this end circumstance, proceeded as usual to ring the bell. Whether or not the clapper swung too heavily no one can say, but certain it is that during the ringing the great bell cracked. Superstitious ones to this day aver that instead of the ordinary tone calling the congregation to

#### SCIENTIFIC AMD INDUSTRIAL.

It has been thought that the freezing of the sap causes trees to expand in cold weather. Professor Thomas Meehan finds, however, that such is not the case, as the trees contract to a considerable ex-

Granulated milk, according to the Medical Record, is made by subjecting milk to a heat of 130 degrees until the watery part has been evaporated. Then it is granulated, and sugar is added, when it looks like corn meal. It is less solid than condensed milk, and with water closely resembles natural milk.

Professor J. Koinig proposes to purify town sewage and the waste waters of slaughter houses, dye works, breweries, etc., by allowing them to trickle over a network of wire, thus exposing a large surface to the oxidizing action of the atmosphere. He recommends that the I saw that something had to come; coarser impurities should first be removed by means of settling-tanks.

Some of the conclusions of science would indeed be appalling but for their practical harmlessness. Thus, geologists assert that if the contents and the bottom of the ocean were graded dawn to a uniform level, the whole world would be covered with water a mile deep, so much greater is the depression of the ocean bed than the elevation of the existing land.

The wheels of railway and other cars are now made of leather in France by a process of M. de la Roche. Untanned buffalo skins are cut into strips, and these are built into solid discs and strongly compressed by hydraulic presses. then buund with two iron rings. A wheel of this kind is noiseless, resists shocks, and is not liable to fracture on a

On the state railways in Sweden, says the Engineering, there is generally a doctor for every thirty-two miles of line, and in this way forty four doctors are employed by the government. The private railways have a similar system. The medical men examine all applicants for employment and reject those physically disqualified, especially by defects of sight or hearing. They also give their services to and attend to all injured by accidents on the line, to regular employes and their families in sickness, to occasional employes while engaged in service, and to laborers in the shops who have paid the same contributions as those engaged in working the line. No exception is made in the case of those who suffer from injury or disease caused by their own fault.

#### Life in Pompeii.

In these deserted streets, life suddenly stopped 1800 years ago. It is truth that the destruction was not instantaneous, and a great number of inhabitants saved their lives and even took away a good deal of their treasure. But enough was left to show us every detail of Roman life. The old world is set before us, with all its good and its evil, its glory and shame. We know what manner of men and women they must have been, and what their daily lives were like, almost "It has often occurred to me," remarked as well as if we had actually dwelt among

The old Pompeiians were very modern. There is nothing new under the sun. They had folding doors and hot water urns; they put gratings to their windows, and made rockeries in their gardens; their steel yards are exactly like those your cheese monger uses to weigh his Cheddars and Glo'sters. Their children had toys like ours-bears, lions pigs, cats, dogs-made of clay, and sometimes serving as jugs also. Poor children! poor mothers! How did they fare in those three days of darkness and dismay? People wrote on walls, and cut their names on seats, just as we do now. They kept birds in cages.

In Naples to-day, as you walk along the Chiaja, you may find yourself in the midst of a herd of goats, with bells around their necks, exactly like those in the museum. They gave tokens at the door of their entertainments-the people in the gallery had pigeons made of a sort of terra cotta. They put lamps inside the hollow eyes of the masks that adorned their fountains They even made grottoes of shells. Vulgarity itself is ancient. They ate sausages and hung up strings of onions. They had stands for public vehicles, and the school-master used a birch on the dunces. They put stepping stones across the roads, that the dainty young patrician gentlemen, and the pursy old senators might not soil their gilded sandals.

It was never cold enough for their pipes to burst, but they turned their water on and off with taps; and their cookshops had marble counters. They clapped their offenders into the stocks. Two gladiators were kept there fifteen hundred years. When their crockery broke they riveted it. At Herculaneum there is a huge wine jar buried in the earth. It had been badly broken, but it is neatly riveted—with many rivets—and it no doubt held the wine as well as ever. Those rivets have lasted 1,800 years! It is a strange thing to think about. What

#### Getting Even.

Between the Swiss and the English the competition in watch-making has been lively. Systematic division of labor and the very low price of living have done much for the industry of watch-making in Switzerland. Years ago the Swiss overran the English market with their watches, which were lighter and far less clumsy than the English, and quite as accurate.

The Resonance of a Bell.

Quite a little romance, says the Washington Post, is attached to the bell of the Presbyterian church on H, between 19th and 20th streets, Washington, D. C. Several years ago the pastor, Mr. Coombs, self, and suggests that in giving his daughter a mother-in-law he has "got

#### He Knew Whereof he Spoke.

"What is a complimentary vote?" asked Gilhooly of Gus De Smith.

Gus, who had several times experienced the joy of receiving such a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-cisizens, cleared his

#### SOME CONICAL STORIES.

AMUSING AMECDOTES POUND IN OUR

Puthis Foot in It-Quite III-Somname bulistic Fits-Too Small-Reasons

ble Pension Claims, Etc.

#### THE WISH-BONE.

They say that boys are horrid things, And don't know how to act; They're nothing, though, to grown-up girls: I tell you, it's a fact.

saw myself the whole affair. And watched the fun begin; Twas Sue that laid the spiteful plot To take Amelia in.

At dinner time 'Melia twittered Sue About a beau she'd lost; And though Sue kept a smiling face,

I saw how much it cost.

Boys like an honest fight: But girls will smile and kiss, and then

Do something mean for spite. 'Just put the wish-bone, dear," said Sue, "Above the parlor door; Your husband he the first will be

Who steps the threshold o'er;" She helped Amelia mount the chair

(I watched it with a grin), Then beckoned with her finger-tips, And called the waiter in.

#### PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

They were returning home from the theatre and had nearly reached her home when the young man observed "Isn't the weather cold and raw?"

She must have misunderstood him. "Raw," she said, rather hesitatingly, Yes, I like them raw, but," she continued, looking sweetly in his eyes,

'don't you think they are nicer fried?" What could he do?-Philadelphia

#### QUITE ILL. "Ah, Aristophanes, I don't see Miss

Aresthusa on the street any more."

"I used to see her with you a great

"Yes ?" "Is she well ?"

"She has gone into a decline." "No, you don't say ?"

"Yes." "How ?"

"Declined to have anything more to do with me."- Merchant-Traveler.

#### SOMNAMBULISTIC FITS.

"According to the testimony of the witnesses you were caught just as you were getting out of the window, with the contents of the till in your pocket. Now, what excuse have you got," and the magistrate leaned back in his chair very complacently. "I know it, your honor, and I shall always be grateful to the man who caught me! When I have these somnambulistic fits I am in danger of falling out of windows and hurting myself." "That idea never occurred to me," remarked the magistrate pensively. the prisoner, with unconscious humor. "That being the case, I will direct the governor—" "To turn me loose?" "No. but to have an extra bar across your cell

Bow Bells,

window, for fear you may fall out."-

TOO SMALL. "Well, I declare, Chawles," said a Fort Wayne dude to a bank clerk, "what makes you look so down in the mouth ! Lost any relations ?"

"No; worse than that." "Is it, indeed; tell it to me that's a deah fellow. Ease your mind."

"Why, you see, my boy, a few weeks before my birthday my best young lady asked me so artlessly what the size of my

"Yes-you told her number eight, of

"No, I lied to her and said number "Well, what of it?"

"Why; blame it all, the slippers are just that much too small."-Hoosier.

#### REASONABLE PENSION CLAIMS.

During the recent raid on the pension thieves at Washington, some startling grounds for the issue of pensions were developed. Men who had lost a leg in a contest with a reaping machine were found in receipt of good fat sums once a month, but perhaps the most remarkable claim of the lot was that of one gentleman, who, on being investigated, asserted

that he drew a pension for what he had actually lost in the war. "But what did you lose ?" demanded the examiner. "You seem to have all your members and faculties." "Well," replied the claimant, driven to the wall, "I lost my head at Shiloh, and

left for home!" Another should have been placed on the list for the rest of his life at the high-

est amount allowed by law.
"What is your claim?" asked the examiner. "What did you lose?" "I lost three hundred and fifty dollars at poker the night before the battle at Fair Oaks!"—Drake's Magazine.

#### The Soudan.

A good many people are at present puzzled over the "Soudan," of which they hear so much. They are not quite sure if it would betray an unpardonable amount of ignorance for them to confess to a general kind of unacquaintedness with what this Soudan is and how far it extends. Would it give these people. extends. Would it give these people—who, by the way, need not be ashamed to confess their ignorance—any kind of satisfactory information to tell them that satisfactory information to tell them that Soudan is the name given by the Egyptians to all their dependent empire stretching from the Third Cataract for an indefinite distance toward the lakes, and from the Red Sea to the western border of Darfur? This empire comprises much of Nubia, all Sennaar, all Kordofan and all Darfur. It is said to be about 1,000 miles source or as large as India. This all Darfur. It is said to be about 1,000 miles square, or as large as India. This vast extent of a million of square miles is said to be inhabited by about 12,000,000 people, most of them Museulmans, and many of these of exceptional ferocity, fanaticism and daring. Eventually, it seems likely, the English will have to tackle with this wild, ferocious catalogist at any rate it invade Egypt, while if at any rate it invade Egypt, while if ar from unlikely. far from unlikely.—London Nove

The Pike's Peak railway will pro e completed by July 4, 1884.

## **Arlington Advocate**

Swan's Block, Arlington Ave.

Published every Friday afternoon, by

CHARLES S. PARKER, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00. SINGLE COPIES, 4 CTS.

Arlington, Jan. 11th, 1884.

ADVERTISING RATES Reading Notices, per line, Religious and Obituary Notices, per line, Ordinary Advertisements, per line, -

Marriages and Deaths-free

larged its borders to an eight-page pa-

Gen. Butler, at the Jackson dinner, pronounced Massachusets Demoeratic. That will best be shown next fall, when a square issue is presented in the Presidential campaigu.

A Law and Order League was formed in Winchester, Tuesday evening, and we notice among the names, ex-senator Hon. A. B. Coffin, ex-representative J. F. Dwinell, D. N. Skillings, Judge Littlefield, and a long list of others, embracing the wealth and influence of that town.

The three Georges-George D. Robinson, Governor; George A. Bruce, President of the Senate; George A. Marden, Speaker of the House. Two of them (President Bruce of the Senate, and Speaker Marden of the House) are natives of the town of Mount Vernon, N. H., were born the same year, graduated in the same class from Dartmouth College, and were soldiers during the war of the rebellion.

The open patrons of the liquor traffic are few-a statician claims that not over one eighth of the people of Boston, even, are in favor of the open bar-room traffic, and yet, by some unaccountable influence, it is an open question in every city and town whether that unmittigated curse, the open bar, shall be continued and legalized. When will the better part of the community, now in such an overwhelming majority, have the courage of their convictions?

Western Cracker Bakers' Association, Each page of this immense publication is one column wider and proportionatelonger than our own paper, and it is filled with a record of the growth of Chicago during these last fifty years. It is profusely illustrated and will be kept on file for many a year by the their city and her record.

From a copy of the Waltham Backwoodsman; a large four-page paper, we judge that that burg, so soon to become a city, has one of those town meeting characters common in so many New England towns. This one goes by the name of Farmer Peirce, and he appears to be devoting his time and money to staying the movement of the great town of Waltham on toward a city government. Individuals are constantly steping in front of the car of progress and demanding a halt, regardless of the fate of other self-constituted Joshuas who have commanded the sun to stand

Hon. John K. Tarbox made speech at the Jackson dinner, at which he said "To win in the election that is before us two conditions must be observed. We must so establish ourselves in the judgement of the fair, the honest, the honorable business interests of the country that they will take no alarm from our policy. Secendly, we must have as our candidates to hold the standard, men of approved citizenship, men of conservative instincts and habits, men whom the business of the country will trust if they should come into power, to administer the affairs not recklessly, not independent of commercial conditions, but in a conservative, firm manner that shall accomplish reform, and at the same time shall improve our commercial rospects. With these conditions the ocratic party next November shall end a march to triumph." When platform and leaders of Democracy are squared with such sentiments they will serve the success so long and anxlously looked for.

MERITORIOUS .- Pearl's White Glycerine makes the skin clear, pure, soft and people (in Phake' estimation) beside lives a Christian," was right, the te; is harmless and delightful to use the "Grant people," will "pack" the churches ought to apply the moral. at once effective. Throw away your coming convention. Undoubtedly so es and ask your druggist for if his candidate is not nominated. earls' White Glycerine.

Read what W. I. Foote, of New or a body guard, or an interpreter, and STEVENS & MANCHESTER, 87 West St., , says in another column.

#### [Correspondence.] IN CHICAGO'S DEFENCE. CHICAGO, Jan. 1st., 1884.

MR. EDITOR: -"A Happy New Year" to you and all your readers. It is strange what different customs prevail in different places in our common country. With you, "Thanksgiving" is the great holiday at this season of the year; but with as it amounts to but little. Here the great holiday season is the week including Christmas and New Year. To-day is cloudy, dark and cold, but the "callers" are out in full force, not a lady to be seen on the streets. The custom of announcing open house has been discontinued and where, three years ago, whole pages of such notices appeared in our largest dailies, not one tures. It suggests that the subject of appears to-day. Some ladies who are to biennial elections be submitted to the "receive," send out invitation cards a few days before, to such as they wish The Roxbury Advocate has en- to call upon them. The custom of making new year calls is on the whole, I think, a good one, but it has been sadly abused in years past. The day is set apart by the ladies to receive their gentlemen friends. Some business men make calls on that day only, so that once a year at least, there is a friendly meeting and greeting.

I have, for one, always read the letters of "Phaks," from Washington, with much interest, but in your issue of Dec. 28th, he makes an unkind, unjust and I had almost said untrue allusion to Chicago in connection with the coming Republican Convention, and the question naturally arises, why did the committee select it as the place of meeting, if as "Phaks" states, "it was simple misery for those who had work to do" there in 1880? The place for holding any great national convention should be centrally located, easy of access, abounding in all necessary accommodations, and for these reasons the committee acted wisely in selecting this city as the place, notwithstanding "Phaks" thinks "it is too bad,"-"it is not a desirable place,"-"every one who went there in 1880, is sorry he went." "If you don't believe it, ask any one who knows." Well I will leave it to any one who was there excepting Blaine, "Phaks," Conkling, and the rest of the disappointed ones. Chicago is acknowledged by all who know, as the best place for any great convention or meeting on account of its central location, its railroad, hotel, telegraph and business facilities. I should have expected such remarks as the above quotations, from some St. Louis paper or some other jealous competition, but not from a Washington corres-A remarkable production is a pondent. When he said "there was an will be the guest of the Merchants' twenty-eight page number of the Chica- awful crowd" he said truly; and if you go Inter-Occan, sent us by our friend wish to keep out of a crowd you must E. Nelson Blake, Esq., President of the not come to Chicago, but call your convention at Salem or St. Louis, Skowhehaving head-quarters in that busy city. | gan or Baltimore. "Well me must go to Chicago to nominate a president." That's right friend "Phaks," and that

> over the "Inter Ocean" that I send you Skill, tact, and marvellous inventions to-day, as the record of a fifty years old, are devoted to the avoidance of penaltown, with the finest Park and Boule- ities incurred by violation of even the vard system to be found any where on most loosely constructed license laws; this continent if not in the world; with and against every barrier raised by the the finest business blocks, and public wisdom of the State to protect the weak buildings; with a business record not surpassed by any of her sister cities that were old before she was born. Yes, but some grumbler will say, who owns them? Well, if a few smart Boston men are shrewd enough to discern poses may be all the more easily acthe best place to invest their money, who shall blame them? Yes, but some one will say, "how wicked it is." If you search for wickedness, you will to be added to the other departments of ured. They wish one and all a "Happy New find it in Boston or Arlington. I have The Art Interchange in response to re- Year." been here over fourten years, I have quests from hundreds of amateurs who never been assaulted or insulted, or find it impossible to obtain satisfactory bunkoed, or entrapped, because I am working designs in color unless they not looking after these things, I am too order them direct from artists at a cost come on here in June to the convention, Great care has been taken to secure the I will warrant you to be treated as you services of artists of the first rank and deserve. If you wish to "fight the tiger" to have the designs especially adapted McDonald will attend to you. If you to the requirements of art students. wish to "see the elephant" "Biler Av- Every branch of art-painting, emenue," awaits your coming, but if you broidery, glass staining, stenciling, etc. come for respectible business, your |-has been considered in the selection welcome will be cordial, and your of the designs, so that all art workers greeting kindly all around. "Phake" will find them of the greatest possible

bune's" joke about "Chicago as a sum-

mer resort" is fast becoming a pleasing

reality, and a company is now building

a large hotel as a summer boarding

Come out and see us friend "Advo-

"must" will grow and increase, and

there will be other things besides nom-

inating presidents, for which you "must

go to Chicago." "It must increase,

mention. It was a proud day for the happy old couples. Governor Robinson's inaugural address is conceded on all sides to be an able, manly, straightforward paper. There is no attempt at fine writing or glowing rhetoric in it. It discusses the State finances, including the subject of taxation. in a manner eminently satisfuctory to business men, and recommends prudence without parsimeny in public expendipeople, for their direct action, and would provide more and better safeguards for the ballot-box. It favors true civil service reform. It points with pride to the expenditure of six millions of dollars annually for educational purposes, and pronounces them well spent, and affirms the illiteracy of a portion of our people to be greatly exagerated. It doubts the expediency of dividing the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, into three separate boards; insists upon

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

father and mother of the Governor, Mr.

and Mrs. Charles Robinson, and also the

Among those who witnessed the inauguration ceremonies last week, were the

The committees of the Legislature are all smaller than ever before, and all familiar with State House affairs predict a brief and harmonious session of the Great and General Court.

an honest enforcement of the liquor laws,

and notices and commends everything

that at present seems needful to the best

interests of the State.

An examination has been ordered into the law of congressional elections as applied to the twelfth district, where the election of Governor Robinson's successor was ordered within less time than the law prescribes. Orders were introduced on Thursday, contemplating an extention of the naturalization laws, a repeal of the vaccination laws, the abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools, and a heavy bond by dog owners. Since a recent Pleasant Street experience, this last item has our hearty endorsement and approval.

Representative Hardy has been assigned to the chairmanship of the House committee on Probate and Chancery, and chosen Clerk of the joint standing committee on Banks and Banking. His seat is No. 40.

Governor and Mrs. Robinson will be tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Paine, Jr., at their residence, No. 6 Joy Street, Friday evening, to which a large number of invitations have In Arington, Jan. 9, by Rev. M. Harkins,

On our eighth page will be found. a so-called Western Dodge. It is a fair illustration of how the liquor traffic obeys the law. It is a fact beyond dispute that no rum seller ever sought to obey the spirit or letter of any law in any way calculated to regulate or restrain his business. The whole purpose has ever been to evade the spirit and while I must decrease," is as true of distort the letter so as to come as closethousands who are so justly proud of places as of men. Look, "Advocate" ly as possible to unbridled license. and erring it presents a tireless pressure, while by insinuation and every sort of underhand means it seeks to undermine the foundations on which such legislation rests, that their purcomplished.

> Colored plates are a new feature says it was hot here, but the "Tri- value.

> Of all the parties interested in the clearing of the sidewalks, it would seem that the churches ought to take the lead. house on the lake shore a few miles The churches are not taxed, and the south of the city limits, and the fami- least they can do is to make the walks lies who have remained in Chicago for in front of their premises passable. the past few years have fared better There are other reasons, which will octhan those who have fled to watering cur to any one, why churches should places or to the mountains. If "Phake" take especial pains to clear the sidethinks Chicago is hot, what does he walks, and remove the ice from the think of Cincinnati or St. Louis, Phila- steps leading to the sanctuary. If the delphia or Baltimore, or his own Wash- eccentric individual who passed along vention? Perhaps some other wicked where the sidewalk was sanded, "Here

Jet Black Ink; black on the instant. Equal to any French ink. Pop cate," you will not need your revolver ular with every one who has need it. we will show you a live town. B. Boston.

(Correspondence.)

Work in the South.

On Friday evening last there was a gathering at Hancock church to listen to addresses from Miss Alice B. Merriam father and mother of his wife, Mr. and and Miss Margaret L. Minott. The for-Mrs. Joseph F. Simonds. Anything so mer is one of the directors of the Wounusual as this is worthy of special man's Home Miss'y Association. She gave an account of the Association itself, which was formed to do for the ignorant and suffering among women and children in our own country what the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions is so grandly doing in heathen lands. She told of Mrs. Julia Miles, who is now at Bazette, Texas, teaching school both Sunday and week days, and doing all the work which naturally connects itself with the mental, moral and religious needs of a poor and ignorant community.

Miss Minott told of similar work at Springfield, Tenn., where she started, and for six months carried on alone, the school through which is the quickest way to reach the children and youth, who are many of them eager to learn but have had no opportunity.

Those among whom they work are the families of white people, who, having been comparitively well off in former days, have lost all their property during, or in consequence of, the war, and are now in almost the extreme of poverty; and also those who have been known for generations as "poor whites;" ignorant and degraded with no possibility of bettering their condition until there is brought to them in such a way as this the power that comes from education and the light that the Gospel kindles in darkest places,-so rousing in them hope and ambition and lifting them to the place that belongs to them as dwellers in this goodly land.

These ladies have endured many privations and much real suffering from poor and insufficient food, from cold against which the southerners know so little how to protect themselves, and from the loneliness and want of sympathy which are unavoidable, yet bravely they keep on at their posts, doing for Christ's sake this work which deserves the gratitude and assured support of all those who love their country broadly and who look upon nothing as small or unimportant that contributes to the moral and religious growth of even its poorest citizens.

Lexington, Jan, 9, 1884.

### Marriages.

H. L. B.

In Lexington, Jan. 5, by Rev. C. A. Staples, Moses Colman, of Newbury, and Isabella L. Buck, of Lexington. In Arlington, Jan. 6, by Rev. J. J. O'Brien, John L. Stingel and Mary A. Nolan, both of Arl

In Arlington, Jan. 9, by Rev. M. Harkins, John F. Casey and Mary L. Donahue, both of Arling-

In Arlington, Jan. 6, by Rev. J. J. O'Brien William R. Shay and Annie Callahan, both o

Flowers for weddings. Wm. J. Dinsmore, North Cambridge

#### Deaths.

In Arlington, Jan. 4, Eliza Bacon, aged 87 In Arlington, Jan. 4, Sarah Gallagher, aged 80 In Lexington, Dec. 30, John Kean, aged 20 years, 3 months, 19 days. In Lexington, Jan. 5, Joseph, son of Daniel and Julia O'Leary, aged 3 years, 5 days

Flowers for funerals Dinsmore, Florist, North Cambridge,

### Special Aotices.

Mr. and Mrs. NATHANIEL WHITTIER take this method of acknowledging their obligations to Messrs. Winn & Pierce and others who se pleasantly reminded them of an interesting event in their lives, last Thursday evening. The numerous gifts are appreciated and will be treas-

#### Card of Thanks.

The undersigned desires to return thanks to friends in Arlington who, sympathising with him in misfortune, put that sympathy in the form busy, and if any of you, or "Phaks," of from fifteen dollars and upward. of crisp bank notes and handed them to me. The kindness behind the act makes it all the more

Bast Lexington, Jan. 10th, 1884.

#### New Advertisements.

AI

Universalist Society,

ARLINGTON. The Samaritan Society of Arlington Universalist church will hold a sale of Useful and Fancy Articles in

Their Church Vestry,

On Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 16 and 17, 1884,

licit the patronage of the citizens of Arual attractions will be offered in great

Admission, 10 ets. Supper, 35 ets.

MASSACHUSETTS

## The Winter Season is Here in Force,

and as usual we are fully prepared with seasonable goods, at lowest prices. Our stock of Fresh Meats is the best the market affords, including

Fresh Pork. Beef, Turkeys.

Chickens. Sausage, Lamb. Game of any kind if ordered.

Vegetables.—Celery, Lettuce, Parslv, Mint, Cape Turnips, Flat Turnips, Beets, Carots, Parsnips, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, E. R. Potatoes, Cabbage, Cape Cod Cranberries.

Canned Goods.—We have stocked our store with a first class line of CANNED GOODS. Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere. Our Tomatoes and Green Corn canned especially for our trade and we warrant every can. Peas, String Beans, Lima Beans, Blueberries, Asparagus, Squash, Lobster.

Florida Oranges, Lemons, Malaga Grapes, Raisins, Figs, Dates and Nuts of all kinds. C. & B. Pickles, Blue Cross Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Halford Sauce, Capers, Horse Radish, Pepper Sauce, Honey, Mustard. We also make a specialty of

BUTTER, CHEESE; LARD and EGGS.

We have started a branch store at Arlington Heights, where we intend to keep the same line of goods we do at our Pleasant street store. We thank the public for past patronage, and hope, by strict attention to busines, to merit a generous share of the public trade.

WINN & PIERCE, Pleasant St. Market.

# Leonard A. Saville, GROCER.

Main Street,

Lexington, Mass.

Geese,

Fewls.

GOODS FOR THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

Fruits, Nuts, Confectionary and Fancy Goods.

CANNED GOODS, GREAT VARIETY,

All Standard and Staple Groceries and a large assortment of goods usually tounn in a well stocked grocery store.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE QUALITY OF THE GOODS WILL ADMIT

#### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Automatic Blind Fixtures, Wire Netting, Norton's Door Checks, Nails Screws, Hinges, Sheathing Paper, Tools, Roofing Cement, Scissors, Brass and Iron Tacks,

Chains, Bolts and Harness Goods.

Flag Colars 90 cents. Packing Trunks \$1.50. Heaviest Trace Chains 75 cents per pair. Zinc Trunk \$2.75. Prison Harnesses, hand sewed, \$20.00. Hill's Carriage Harness \$25.00 And all other goods in the harness and hardware line at prices guaranteed as low as can be found

LYMAN LAWRENCE,

Main Street, Lexington

#### Lexington Savings Bank B. C. WHITCHER Treasurer.

GEO. W. ROBINSON, President.

ROOM: TOWN HALL BUILDING.

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Saturdays from 2.30 to 7.30 P. M

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Price, \$2.00 a year.

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Boston Journal, " 3.00

Yankee Blade, " 3.00

Scientific Am'n " 4.00

Our Little Ones, " 3.00

Specimen Copies of the above can be seen at this office.

A subscription can commence at any time, but it is better for all concerned that it should begin with the new year.

Apply to or address

CHARLES S. PARKER,

Editor and Publisher.

Office No. 2 Swan's Block, Arlington.

#### Temperance Department.

WOMEN AND RUM. Ninety-nine per cent of the respectable women in the country, maids, wid ows and matrons, are heart and soul opposed to rum in all its forms. To woman there is not only nothing in rum that is pleasant, but there is nothing that is not misery. A man may find some comfort in intoxicants, while he is drinking them, and untill the horrible reaction comes. He finds some comfort in the bar-room, for it is always warm, and there is always an exhileration and lifting up of spirit, in drink. While drinking he has, or thinks he has, something of a good time, and when he staggers home, no matter how wretched that home may be, he is in a condition that makes cold and hunger endurable. The rum supports him till its effect passes off and then more rum restores him to life, and so on. Of course it comes to an end, and the end is wretchedness itself, but till the stomach is gone, so that rum will not excite it, there is some compensation in it for him. But his wife and children! While the husband is in the warm grog-shop, they are shivering in the wretched hovel. Rum takes the place of clothes, and fuel, and pleasant surroundings for him, but they have the cold, the dirt, the rags and squalor to endure without that support. They have the wretchedness while the husband and father is away, with the absolute certainty that his coming is to add brutality to the other misery they are enduring. Cold and hunger are certain to be supplemented with kicks and blows. Brutality invariably brings up the doleful train of hunger, cold and want. The father, absorbed in business, may not note the growing color on the face of his son, and the other unmistakable evidences of the gnawing appetite which is consuming him. But the mother, with her keen instincts, is never deceived. She knows his out-goings and incomings; she marks the progress of the destroyer, and long before the father begins to suspect the truth, the mother is certain of it. Woman-like she shields her son, and keeps the horrid truth in her own breast, where it burns like a coal of fire. She has daughters who are to be married, and there comes another danger. Who is to be the custodian of their happiness? Is the destroyer to mar their lives? Son or daughter, it is all one. Rum threatens both.

Rum is the one standing dread of every woman in the land. Rum is the one threat that hangs over every woman's life. Rum is the standing menace to peace and happiness in every household. Rum is the one haunting ghost of every woman who has husband, son or daughter. Other vices have limitations-this has none. Other vices may be cured, or, at the worst, a man may care something for wife and child with other vices, but rum is the giant vice that roots out of a man every scintilla of affection, and every atom of tenderness. It is the king vice which includes all the others. There is in it dishonesty, brutality and murder. There is nothing that is bad that is not possible for a drunkard, nothing that a woman most dreads in the direction of the bad but what in a drunkard is more any wonder that good women, universally, are willing to do anything to curtail its power of evil? Is it any wonder that almost universally they are the foremost supporters of every proposition to kill it out? They know its misery better than men do, for they are its D. Low, a name assumed by him on his chief victims.

Upon the women of the country a a great duty devolves. This over-shadthis epitome of misery, has impudently set up its claim to the control of the reer dates from 1875 or 1876. Since his owing curse, this aggregation of vices, set up its claim to the control of the country. It has annouced its determination to increase its power for evil and, although his former record is well striking them through their sons and husbauds.

How are the women to meet this attack? By organization. Let them organize as have their natural enemies, the romsellers. Let every township in the United States have its organization of women, the purpose of which shall be to develop public sentiment against rum and for the promotion of sobriety. Let them refuse all companionship with rum, either in the drinker or seller. They have the power in their handes to make drinking not only unfashionable, but disreputable; to set such a seal of condemnation upon it as will drive it where it belongs, outside the pale of good society. They can, if they will, relegate it to the bar-rooms of the siams. They may, if they choose, close every "respectable" saloon in the country, without nusexing themselves or doing anything that the most refined woman on earth could object to. They have the means to Let them refuse all companionship

crime, to compel men, young and old, who have any self-respect, feel that they of woman for good is something enormous, and God knows there is no cause in which it can be better used than this. It is especially their cause—they have the most interest in it.

They can save many a young man from himself, and remove temptation from the path of many a threatened

Organization should be met with organization, and the women, the chief sufferers from rum, should lead in this Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. matter in their own defense. This is one very effective way to pulverize the Rum Power.

#### LIBRARY NOTES.

DeLong, G: W. Voyage of the Jeannette; Ship and Ice Journals of De-Long; ed. by his wife, E. DeLong. 2 vols.

"This important work contains a biographical sketch of Capt. DeLong, an account of the preparations for the expedition, the journals, and the record kept by him until he could write no more. This is supplemented by the narratives of survivors, a report of the search parties and of the return of the survivors to America."

Gilder, W. H. Ice-Pack and Tundra, an Account of the Search for the Jeannette and a Sledge Journey through Siberia.

"Mr. Gilder's book is an account of the Rodgers, her discoveries and destruction; with the thrilling personal ilous journey through the Siberian Charles S. Parker. wastes. The whole story of the Jeannette is given from its papers and the accounts of survivors. It will be seeu that the volume possesses an extraordinary interest.'

Ingersoll, E. Knocking Round the

"The author has, since 1874, been on various expeditions over the country. He has brought together in more orderly form the notes which he has printed of his travels in several periodicals. He is a good traveler, and gives the reader a full taste of the joys of roughing it."

Wallace, S. E. The Storied Sea. 1211.41

"Sketches suggested by the Mediterranean and its many interesting parts. Carthage, Tunis, Constantinople and life in the harem, Athens, and Smyrna are the principal themes, with reminiscences of Napoleon and Byron. These sketches are written by the wife of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of 'Ben Hur' (1207.31), now U. S. Minister to Constantinople."

Weed, T. Autobiography; ed. by his daughter, Harriet A. Weed. Vol.I.

"The remarkable career of Mr. Weed, which brought him into intimate relations with the political leaders of the United States, is described in the autobiography by the skilful hand of Mr. Weed, and will be completed in the Memoir by his grandson. The story of his life will be to a considerable extent the inside history of the country for nearly two generations."

Jan. 11, 1884.

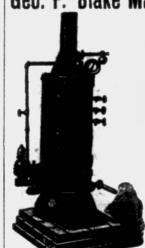
#### About A Notorious Man.

A friend sends us the following clipping from one of the larger city papers, with a request to give it a place in our columns. We are glad of editorial assistance of any kind, and hope our friends will exercise than probable, almost certain. Is it the largest liberty in forwarding matter they would like to see in print.

"A gentleman who does business in Buenos Ayres gave me the other day many interesting details in regard to E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger, who is now such a prominent figure in that South American city. His present name is W arrival at Uruguay. Winslow was dropped from the navy in 1859, having served as a chaplain from 1864. His newspaper and other enterprises in Bos-ton, which were cut short by the discovarrival in Buenos Ayres fortune seems to mination to increase its power for evil by intrenching itself behind law, and to this end proposes to make the laws. It has announced itself above law. The brewers and distillers have organized to prevent any interference with their horrid business, any curtailing of their power to spread misery and death. They are organizing a new and effective raid on the women of the country, striking them through their sons and latitude of Buenos Ayres affords. He has become the owner of a handsome block of buildings, drives the best pair of horses in Buenos Ayres, which, by the way, is a city of 500,000 people, and lives in a handsome quinta in the outskirts. He has a telephone from his business of fice to his residence, and does most of his editing there. Soon after his arrival in Buenos Ayres he married a young woman and went to England on his wedding trip, but remained there but a short time, for fear of an application from the United States for his extradition. Since he has been in Buenos Ayres he has been to Europe twice on important missions for the

make indulgence in intoxicants a social he has not manifested any disposition to pay off the amounts realized out of his forgeries in Boston. His credit in Buenos Ayres is said to be exceedingly good. risk something by countenancing the and prominent merchants are always horrid traffic in any way. The power ready to lend him all the money that he

> We respectfully call your attention to our unsurpassed stock of mourning Stationery, (a leading specialty) which includes Paper, Envelopes, and Cards of all grades and sizes, with all widths of borders. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. STEVENS & MANCHESTER, 37 West St., Boston.



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During Dr. Sargent's 14 years' experience he has made several improvements in methods of working and tools used, so that now he can make a first class set of teeth in one day. He also makes them without covering the roof of the mouth, giving a lighter plate, and not interfering with taste or speech.

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make a specialty of Arlington Wheat Meal and Arlington Wheat Meal Biscuit.

Confectionery

t to. They have the means to pennry in Massachusetts. It is said that spin evenings until 3 colocit.



Has Relieved and cured Sufferers of Rheumatism by the Thousands.

#### REV. WM. T. WORTH

Recommends VEGETINE for Rheumatism and Sciatica: FALL RIVER, Mass., May 13 1879.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS-MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir: For some years I have been, at times, much troubled with acute attacks of rheumatism. I especially suffered tortures from Sciatica. By the advice of friends who knew the benefits conferred by Vegeting, I began its use, and since that time I have had no attack like those I previously suffered. For some time past I have had no return of the trouble, except occasionally a faint intimation, which disappeared upon taking a few doses of the Vegeting. I also take pleasure in recording my testimony in favor of its excellent effect in abating an inveterate salt rheum, and I count it no small pleasure to have been thus made free.

Respectfully, WM. T. WORTH,

Pastor First M. E. Church.

#### Neuralgia, Kidney Complaints, and Rheumatism Yield to Vegetine.

BOWERY BEACH, Mo., Nov 5, 1879. MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: For 20 years my wife was a great sufferer from Neuralgia, and within that time, has tried a great many kinds of medicine, but received no benefit until she took the Vegetine. and since taking it, has received so much benefit, she takes great pleasure in recommending it to all suffering from Neuralgia of Kidney complaint. great pleasure in recommending Neuralgia or Kidney complaint.

For many years I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and have never found anything that gave me the relief that Vecetine has. Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to any one suffering from Rheumatism, as being one of the best blood purnlers now in use.

REV. A. COOK, Member of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

#### **ARTISTS'** MATERIALS

FROST & ADAMS,

37 Cornhill, Boston. Full Catalogue Free.

PROGRAMME, 1883-'84.

The programme for the fourteenth year of this magazine, and the third under the new name, is if anything, more interesting and popular than ever. With every season, THE CENTURY shows a decided gain in circulation. The new volume begins with November, and, when possible, subscriptions should begin with that issue. The following are some of the features of the coming year:

A NEW NOVEL BY SEGREE W. CABLE, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., entitled "Dr. Sevier," a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the

LIFE IN THE THIRTEEN COLONIES, by Edward Eg. gleston, separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country. THREE STORIES BY HENRY JAMES, of varying

THE NEW ASTRONOMY, untechnical articles, by Prof. S. B. Langley, describing the most interesting of recent discoveries in the sun and stars. A NOVELETTE BY H. B. HOYESEN, author of "Gun-par," etc. A vivid and sparkling story. THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE, a series

of papers descriptive of the best work of American architects in Public Buildings, City and Country-Houses, etc. To be profusely illustrated. A NOVELETTE BY ROBERT SRANT, author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," etc., entitled "An Average Man," a story of New York. THE BREAD WINNERS, one of the most remarkable novels of the day, to be completed in January.

CHRISTIANITY AND WEALTH, with other essays, by the author of "The Christian League of Connec-ticut," etc., on the application of Christian mor-als to the present phases of modern life. COASTING ABOUT THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, a series

SCENES FROM THE NOVELISTS, Hawthorne, George Eliot, and Cable, with authentic drawings. ON THE TRACK OF ULYSSES, the record of a yacht cruise in the Mediterranean, identifying the route of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war. CARFIELD IN ENGLAND extracts from his private ournal kept during a trip to Europe in 1867. THE SILVERADO SQUATTER, by Robert Louis Stevenson, author of New Arabian Nights.

There will be papers on outdoor England, by John Burroughs and others, a beautifully illustrated series on Dante, a number of papers by the eminent French novelist, Alphonse Dandet, articles on art and archæology, by Charles Dudley Warner and others, illustrated papers on sport and adventure, short stories by the leading writers, essays on timely subjects, etc.

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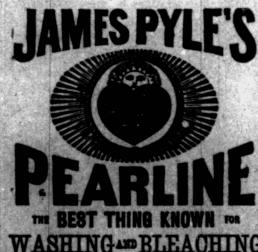
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LEAVE Boston FOR North Avenue at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 12.20, 1.35, 2.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, 9.15, †10.45, {†11.30, p. m. Return at 6.20, 7.06, 7.33, 8.27, 10.52, a. m.; 1.26, 2.19, 4.15, 5.23, 5.38, 6.56, 8.15, †9.36, ††10.20, p. m

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ONLY GOING TO THE GATE.

Like a bell of blossoms ringing, Clear and childish, shrill and sweet, Floating to the porch's shadow. With the fainter fall of feet, Comes the answer softly backward, Bidding tender watcher wait While the baby-queen outruns her, "Only going to the gate."

Through the moonlight, warm and scented Love to beauty breathes a sigh, Always to depart reluctant, Loath to speak the words good-bye; Then the same low echo answers, Waiting love of older date. And the maiden whispers softly, "Only going to the gate."

Oh, these gates along our pathway, What they bar outside and in! With the vague outlook beyond them, Over waves we have not been. How they stand before, behind us! Toll-gates some, with price to pay; Spring-gates some, that shut forever; Cloud-gates some, that melt away.

So we pass them going upward On our journey one by one, To the distant shining wicket Where each traveler goes alone-Where the friends who journey with us Strangely falter, stop and wait; Father, mother, child or lover; "Only going to the gate."

#### MESMERISM.

"That is merely a sham sleep," whispered a well-known Seventh street physician to the reporter, while seated near the stage one night witnessing the feats in mesmerism, which have since become the talk of the town.

The professor had touched his first subject's eye-lids, making him sink into an apparent deep sleep.

"Merely a sham sleep," continued the physician. "Mesmerism is all a snare and a fraud. When Mesmer made his first exhibitions in Paris, in 1778, Benjamin Franklin gave the subject serious attention, and after long and careful examinations he declared that Mesmer and mesmerism were humbugs. The medical fraternity has no reason to-day to believe otherwise."

"What was Franklin doing in Paris at that time? I thought he was an American citizen.'

"So he was. He was the American minister to Paris, and was one of nine commissioners appointed by the king of France to investigate Mesmer.

Have you ever before been present at an exhibition of this kind? Did you see Carpenter at Melodeon hall last year?"

"No, to both questions; but common sense tells me that Ben Franklin was right, and I am positive that I will go out of here to-night with unshaken faith

Two victims in apparent mesmeric other, but partly closed over the eyeballs, quivered constantly.

"We will now show you what queer appetites these gentlemen possess, began the professor on the stage, handing an ordinary wax-candle to each of the sleepers, who immediately crunched the tit-bits with every appearance of delight. When the candles were half eaten and every particle of wax sucked from the bare ends of the wicks, the physician

found his voice again. "They do seem to be under some strange influence," he said, "but be sure they are merely playing a part, and un-derstand what they are doing just as well as you or I. The candles are no doubt made to order, of some palatable composition, and are not so disagreeable in taste as they look. Let me tell you about one of the experiments which convinced the French commission that Mesmer was a humbug."

The audience was so thoroughly occupied in laughing at the antics of the sleeping candle-eaters that the doctor's chatter did not disturb any one in the

"Fire away." "Well, sir, they called a woman who had been one of Mesmer's favorite subjects into a room apart from the place where the experiments were usually conducted, and after bandaging her eyes one of the number opened and closed the outer door sharply, at the same time saying aloud, so that she might near: 'Ah, Dr. Mesmer, you are just in time. We are perfectly ready for the manipulation. Then another pretended to speak to the mesmerizer and requested him to begin. Nothing was done. The commissioners sat quiet, watching the woman. In three minutes she began a nervous shivering. Then she put her hands to her head, as though it pained her; she complained of a prickly feeling in her hands and arms. She became rigid, struck her hands together, got up stiffly from her seat and stamped on the floor; seemed not to hear when spoken to, nor to feel pain when pricked with a pin. In a word, she was completely mesmerized—by nothing."
"Who was Mesmer, and what was his

idea of the phenomenon?" "He was an English physician, and made his first public exhibition of what he claimed was a discovery that would revolutionize the practice of medicine in 1773. He claimed that his power was in a votatile fluid which passed from the mesmerizer into the body of the subject, and surrounded himself on the stage with a lot of cumbrous machinery calculated to excite suspicion. The patient was compelled to seat himself in a chair raised above the stage upon four iron rods, and his motions and grimaces were of the most grotesque nature. These gentlemen make use of no mummery of that kind, I see, and in that respect are far ahead of the old professors."

The candles were almost wholly eaten,

The candles were almost wholly eaten, now, and the professor gently rubbed the eyelids of one of the eaters. He came out of his sleep at once, and after looking about in a dazed way for a second, suddenly caught sight of the candle end in his hand. He gave it an involuntary toes from him, sending it plump into the reporter's lap, and then spit out a mouthful of the half-shewed wax.

plunge a needle in the cheek of the one on the right, drawing it out at perhaps half an inch from its entrance and leaving a thread behind it, precisely as though the stitch had been taken in so much dead cloth. The threaded needle was passed through the cheek of the other sleeper, and the ends of the thread were tied, leaving the subjects united. While the needles were entering their flesh the victims sat perfectly still, not a motion or a twitch of the eyelid giving evidence of pain.

"Is that a sham?"

"Well, I-I-really, this is most astounding. If the men were feigning sleep they would certainly flinch when the needle pricked them, and yet I cannot believe otherwise."

It was evident that the physician's faith in Ben Franklin's report to the king of France was in danger of giving way before the evidence of his own eyes, and the reporter left him deeply interested in the experiments which followed.

One of the students of the Miami medical college has given this subject particular attention and study since the exhibitions in this city last season, and was found perfectly ready to tell the Enquirer something about the mysterious

center of gravity was in danger of being overcome, and placing his thumbs in the ruled this land, the Japanese place only the whole business was, they could not myth. But this skepticism wants hundred years and over in which to be Jimmu a myth or a reality, the fact accept a simple truth, there are reput- remains that while China has had twolaugh at the science. It is very simple. one. In China the throne has frequently Almost anyone can acquire it."

"Can acquire what?" "The art of mesmerizing."

almost any reader of the Enquirer can learn to put persons to sleep at will?"

perform whatever antics he may desire." This was a bold statement, and was taken with a grain of salt.

India,' Mr. James Esdaile, M. D., tells riches and the Romanoffs of yesterday.how he taught his assistants to exercise North China Herald. the power, so that they all became as expert as himself in the art. It only requires that a person shall be healthy, tractable and patient, with a firm faith in himself, and blessed with a strong will and concentration of mind. Dr. Esdaile discovered his own power by accident, sleep were now seated side by side upon and as some of your readers may wish to the stage. The eyes of one were shut try their own hand at the art I don't tight, while the the eye-lids of the mind telling you just how he went about it the first time. One of his patients was in the most intense agony, which nothing would relieve, and turning to his servant, Dr. Esdaile said: 'I have read of mesmerism as a relief of pain, and I have a great mind to try it on this man; but, as I have never seen it practiced, probably I will not succeed."

> "He then placed the patient's knees between his own and began to pass his hands slowly over the man's face, at the distance of an inch, and carried them down to the pit of his stomach. This was continued for half an hour before a word was spoken, but at the end of that time the man was found perfectly sensible and coherent. The passes were continued for fifteen minutes longer, and then, when about to give up in despair, the patient said that there was smoke in the room. This smoke was really a magnetic haze which always precedes the sleep of the magnetized. The doctor now breathed on the man's head, and continued passing his hands over his face and in the region of the pain until the patient drew a long breath of relief and said, sleepily: 'You are my father and my mother, and have given me life again." After half an hour the sick man's face was in perfect repose. He paid no attention when his name was called loudly, and a pin driven to its head in the fleshy part of his leg produced no effect upon him whatever. Fire was then applied to his knees, without his shrinking in the least, and liquor ammonial that would bring tears to your eyes was inhaled by him for some minutes without causing an eyelid to quiver. Dr. Esdaile then concluded that his first experiment was a success. This story is strictly true, and when you tell your readers about it be sure to call their attention to the fact that the operator was strong, self-willed and healthy, while the subject was weak and debilitated."

"Does the magnetic sleep pass off in the same way as ordinary slumber?" "Yes; or it may be dissipated by blowing snarply on the subject's eyes, lars have been annually expended in rubbing the eye-lids and eyebrows, or dredging for these marauders and dump-sprinkling cold water on the face. When ing them on the beach to die. After so sprinkling cold water on the face. When locally applied these methods are equally efficacious in decatalepsing rigid limbs. Suppose your arm is catalepsed or mesmerized so that it will require considerable force to bend it. By merely blowing on it, rubbing it gently, or letting a few drops of cold water fall on it, the operator may relax its rigidity and restore the arm to its normal condition. Professor Carpenter came down among the audience, at Melodeon hall, last season, and mesmerized me against my will, so that I followed him to the stage and did every thing commanded while in the magnetized sleep.

netized sleep.

"You will notice that immediately upon coming out of the magnetic sleep nine out of every ten men will bury their faces in their hands, as though they were suddenly struck blind. This is because the pupil of the eye is momentarily insensible to light. The subject knows that his eyes are open and he does not see; the thought fills him with horror, and involuntarily his face goes down into his hand. He gave it an involuntary one from him, sending it plump into the eporter's lap, and then spit out a mouthful of the half-chewed wax.

The candle end was genuine, and was sver designed for edible purposes, as

sensitive nature, or those weak in body or mind, are not easily affected."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### The Oldest Reigning Dynasty.

Mutsuhito I., one hundred and twentythird emperor of Japan, is now thirtythree years old, having reigned since the death of his father, which took place in 1867. He was born at Kioto on the 22d day of the ninth month of year Kayei, and was the second son of the late Emperor Komei, and the Empress Fujiwara Asako. When about nine years old he was nominated prince imperial and heir apparent and succeeded to the throne on the his birthplace on the 12th of October in the succeeding year. A few days afterward the designate his reign, and married early the next year, the accomplished daughter of a noble of the first rank. There is no boast so unbroken a descent from so ancient a stock as the mikado. The Chinese, it is true, claim that their hisis unnecessary to treat gravely such records as profess to deal with the fabulous dynasties of heaven, earth and man. "It is neither a sham nor a delusion," Against the five thousand years or so said he, tilting back his chair until the to which Chinese historians lay claim as they with the chimneys. arm-holes of his vest, while his boots two thousand five hundred and fortywent up and rested on the table- four. They date their calendar from the top. Franklin and his associates had ascension of Jimmu Tenno, which, accordsettled on their verdict before they saw ing to the best authorities, took place on Mesmer. Common sense told them that the 7th of April, 660 B. C. Even he was a charlatan, and they reported this modest claim has been disputed, accordingly, although for once common certain rationalizing spirts of modern sense was wrong. But, cut and dried as times maintaining that Jimmu is a it was impossible not to recognize the antiquity assigned to him. There is great power or agency which held the nothing unlikely in the fact that a perpatients under its dominion, and of son said to have reigned in Japan while which the magnetism appeared to Tuilus Hostilius was reigning in Rome be the sole depository.' This was in was at least as real as his confrere of the 1778, and, although the world has had a West. But whatever may be the truth, able physicians to-day in this city who and-twenty dynasties Japan has had but been seized by parvenus. Savage chiefs from Manchuria and Turkestan, slaves "Do I understand you to say that favorites—even servants in a Buddhist monastery—have in many instances ousted the reigning sovereign and assumed the been one long, unbroken line of monarchs, the longest, oldest dynasty in the "In his book entitled 'Mesmerism in Guelphs and Hapsburgs are nouveaux

#### Dropped Dead on the Track.

Henry Farris, a Kentucky horse trainer, seventy-four years old, says that he is probably the oldest turfman in America. In recounting some stories of racing in the early days, he said to a Louisville

Commercial reporter. "Forty-four years ago I saw the Gray Eagle and Wagner race, undoubtedly the most exciting ever run in the world. Every State in the union was represented. There were no railroads or other transportation accommodations in those days, but people flocked from everywhere, and the attendance on that day numbered easily thirteen thousand. Kentucky was represented by the great Gray Eagle and Virginia by Wagner. From the first it was evident that Gray Eagle or Wagner would win the race. They took the lead, and as they rounded the quarter stretch Gray Eagle led the way by an open length. Both jockeys plied the whip vigorously. Wagner gradually closed the gap and landed at the stand half a length ahead of the great Kentucky steed. The stakes were \$30,000, and in addition to this Campbell, the the owner of Wagner, told me he won \$13,000 on side bets. In those days poolselling, or a regulated system of betting

was unknown. "The man who wanted to gamble generally proclaimed from a box. An agent always accompanied the capitalist to make a report of the bet his employer made. An instance which tended to increase the excitement of the day was the death of a man named Peck. He was a Kentuckian, and had bet every cent he possessed, amounting, I believe, to \$15,-000, on Gray Eagle. He stationed him-self near the spot which marked the finish, and when he saw that he had lost he dropped dead on the spot. I have witnessed every event of importance in the way of racing since that memorable day, and have never seen, nor do I expect to see, a contest so exciting or full of general interest. A barrel of money changed hands on the result."

#### A Delicacy Heretofore Despised.

For many years the star fish has been the great and growing enemy of the oys-ter. The damage done by star fish in the oyster plantation of Long Island sound alone is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Many thousands of dolmuch labor has been thereby in a measure wasted, it has been discovered that the wasted, it has been discovered that the star fish is itself a great luxury, and a most delicious soup is made of it. They are also fried and served up and garnished with parsley, and the grisly shells are being polished and used as ornamental dishes for serving meats and fish. If the taste for star fish becomes general, the oysterman will rather cultivate his acquaintance, and welcome him into the oyster beds as a benefactor. - Savannah

#### A Wonderful Swim.

Captain Haultain, thirty-two years old, weighing 196 pounds, was washed overboard at night in a terrific gale off the coast of New Zealand. He had on at the time a heavy overcoat, high scaboots, two pairs of trousers and four shirts. Encumbered as he was, he swam for half an hour in the darkess in the wake of his ship. No boot was not out wake of his ship. No boat was put out for him. He swam out of his overcoat and dived out of his boots. In waves thirty feet high he swam ashore, a distance of three miles. His vessel had also been beached, and some of his craw found him clinging to the send with the never designed for edible purposes, as the Seventeenth street physician acknowledged, after taking a bite out of it.

To more subjects were presently put to steep and the professor proceeded to "That is true. Persons of a highly "That is true."

The seventeenth street physician acknowledged, after taking a bite out of it.

"Some persons can not be measurized, is considered the most wonderful on geous city must entirely disappear.

"That is true. Persons of a highly record."

#### A MAGNIFICENT EDIFICE. DESCRIPTION OF THE WINTER PAL-

ACE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

in American's Visit to the Home of the Russian Cear—Its Dazzling Splendor—The Crown Jewels.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle furnishes that paper a description of the czar's regal winter palace, as follows: Scarce as money is and poor as are the mass of people, there is enough to keep up a certain style, especially in the royal palaces and public buildings. Thanks to the courtesy of G. M. Hutton, the 13th of February, 1867, being crowned at United States vice consul general, who and sat down to smoke, as was was in charge of the consulate, we ob- my custom, I heard a curious tained permission to go over the winter new emperor chose the formula "Meiji," to palace, a favor not always granted to and, looking out, perceived sevstrangers. It is a huge building of eral figures below crouching in the darkbrownstone, and covers a large area, ness. I thought nothing of it, though, each of the sides (it is nearly square) other monarch in the world who can measuring some 450 feet; but it is not more than ninety feet high, and the heavy cornice that forms an almost unbroken line around the top still further tory commences some three thousand detracts from the height. Placed on years before the birth of Christ-for it this cornice is a large number of statues, which it requires no great stretch of imagination to cenceive to be persons endeavoring to escape from destruction by which had been under a cloud, came out, way of the roof, so jumbled up are and hearing the noise nearer the window general effect of the the building, which | through the lattice again. I saw three only dates from 1839, would be poor were it not for its size, which, to some another upon his back was reaching up extent, makes up for want of architectory the wall. Soon, in some mysterious tural grandeur. The interior is also demanner, the man moved directly upward. void of any special architectural features, and there is no grand staircase. It is sound. Then there was a slip, and the simply a huge square box, divided up man fell, and was caught by his cominto rooms, but some of these are truly panions. I had a heavy club in the magnificent, and when filled with the flower of Russian society, as they are at over by the window, and lay low, wonderhelp saying in their report: 'In truth more to support it than the mere state receptions during the winter sea- ing what sort of a machine they had that son, must look grand indeed. Peter's enabled them to get up a straight throne-room, with silver chandeliers, wall. In about twenty minutes, afred tinted walls, and highly decorated dome; union hall, with gilded columns; the throne-room, with its massive marble sill, but it was not the head of a man. A trophies of gold and silver plate against club down upon it and the black object the walls and stands sloping up to the with all the power I could muster. With very ceiling, are all imperial apartments a yell the would be thief went tumbling in every sense. The succession of re- down the twenty feet or more of wall, ception-rooms and corridors is also most and I soon heard footsteps going down raised to the doubtful honor of court imposing, although the paintings of bat- the road on a dead run. I immediately tle scenes, where carnage and rapine are ran down, calling my man as I went, depicted in all their horrors with a expecting to find a rope or cord of some monotony that becomes almost nauseat- kind, but there was nothing of the sort, "Yes, and after that can make them imperial yellow. But in Japan there has ing, seem to be hardly adapted for the and I gave it up as a mystery. Stepping exclusive adornment of rooms intended back to go in I stumbled over something, for gay assemblages, and they must form and, looking down, found it was a large world, in comparison with which the a ghastly contrast to bright toilets and lizard, stone dead. Its skull was broken. glittering jewels, and fair womanly What do you suppose my man told me,

The visitor is escorted through hall after hall decorated with almost barbaric seldom trodden by any other feet. Here and there is to be seen a superior officer, in full uniform, evidently in charge of some part of the building, and at one point we suddenly came upon two Cossack sentinels, armed to the teeth, and standing motionless on each side of a doorway. This was the entrance to the room containing the crown jewels. Our attendant inserted a key, two heavy iron

doors swung open, and we were ushered The central stands bore the crown regalia. The emperor's crown, a huge mass of diamonds of the purest water, surrounded by an extraordinary uncut ruby; the empress' crown, somewhat smaller, if possible, more brilliant, and the scepter, bearing on its top the celebrated Lazaroff diamond, of which the story is told that it was stolen from an Indian temple, and carried off concealed in a cut in the leg of its purloiner. Compared with these Muscovite gems all others that I have ever looked on are dull and small. One thing in the picture gallery of the palace was remarkable, and that is the absence of peculiarly Russian worthies whose portraits covered the walls. There were faces of strictly English type, Swedish faces in small number, and German faces in any quantity, but Russian faces none, and no one could guess that he was surrounded by the likenesses of the men by whom the great northern power had been built up. It is very much the same to-day. The leading men here are quite different in appearance from the mass of the people, so different that they might well belong to another race. They have, many of them, fine features and noble

#### A Self-Satisfied Man.

A young man is walking gayly along the residential street. His demeanor is careless, cheerful, and self-conscious; his eyes sparkle, a smile is on his lips, and his pleasant face is slightly flushed. He is full of self-confidence and satisfaction.

What has happened to him? Has he made a fortune? Has he obtained a higher position in life? Does a loved one await him? Or is it merely-a good breakfast, a feeling of comfort, the full-ness of strength, that thus expands his frame? Or may not even the beautiful eight-rayed cross of King Stanislaus of Poland have been hung around his neck? No. He has only devised a slander about one of his friends, and he is care-

fully circulating it abroad. The same slander he heard from the lips of a third one—and believed it himself.
Oh, how content and complacent is this amiable, promising young man!-

#### Ruined Cities.

The failure of the Comstock mines, says the New York Mar, brings hopeless ruin upon Virginia City, Nev. This place and Gold Hill, which is practically a part of the same town, had 35,000 inhabitants \$800,000 to \$30,000,000 each, private homes that cost \$100,000, and hotels and everything else to match. Now there are but 5,000 inhabitants, nearly all miners and gamblers; the fine houses are all carried away or abandoned, real estate can-

#### Novel Method of Housebreaking. "Speaking about lizards," said a sturalist, "I will tell you a story that

naturalist, "I will tell you a story that will probably astonish you. The incident I am about to relate occurred in India, and I won't undertake to describe the place or the people. The natives that I met there, however, were nearly all possessed with the belief that their chief mission in the world was to take possession of whatever they could lay their hands on. I was advised to keep things under lock and key, and so I did, but after a stay of a month I became rather careless, and, having the second story of a stone house, felt pretty secure. One night after I had put out my light scratching noise under the window, as there was no way for thieves to get in, and returned to my chair. But in a moment I heard the same scratching noise, as if some one were rasping the stone with a sharp instrument. about ten minutes this continued. Every once in a while the noise ceased, and there was a thud as if some one had fallen. In the mean time, the moon, The than ever. I went over, and looked down One was stooping down, and manner, the man moved directly upward. On he came with the curious scraping room, and, taking it, I moved my seat ter several more slips and much scraping. I saw a black object moving up over the pillars and gold chandeliers, and the second later, however, a human hand plate-room, with crystal chandeliers and grasped the window, and I brought the and which I found out later was true y drink it the better it is. Nothing less than that I had killed the magnificence, and at each one is taken the animal had hauled him up the side of Popular Science News says: "Those who under the charge of a fresh attendant, at- the house. These lizards are very power- have morbid conditions of the stomach tired in gorgeous imperial livery. The ful, and have long, sharp claws. When and bowels, which do not so far impair palace, which at present is quite unoccu- grasped by the tail and placed against the general vigor as to prevent attention pied—as the emperor resides in another a wall, up they will go with a force quite being given to the ordinary duties of life, palace some distance up the Newski pros- sufficient to pull up a small man after can often use large draughts of water. pect-fairly swarms with servants, who them. It was the scratching of the especially in the morning, with manifest are all well dressed and courteous and ex- animal's claws that I had heard. I guess advantage. Obstinate constipation is tremely idle, having apparently nothing this is about as novel a method of house-thereby removed, the normal on earth to do except to stand or walk breaking as there is on record. I under- motions of the bowels are restored, and about in the empty apartments, which are stood, however, that it was not uncommon there .- New York Sun. The Carp as a Food Fish. Robert B. Roosevelt, one of the New

York State Fish commissioners, says in the Agriculturist: There is much inquiry concerning the German carp introduced into this country by the United States Fish commission. People want to know where it will live, how fast it will grow, and generally what it is worth now that we have it. Often as these questions are Tucson (Arizona) Citizen, a negro hunter answered, they come up again, and in truth, the different results reported are explanation. Carp are not a first-class table-fish, but they are immensely superior to no fish at all, when a fish dinner pound. The ore was soft and black and the mistress of the kitchen comprehends the mysteries of the sauce-boat. by But in warm waters, especially in the knew any reason to doubt his word. They are said to feed on vegetables, either the natural growth in the water, or the refuse from the garden, but I imagine they are greatly improved by an occasional taste of the numberless insects that are found on all aquatic plants. The same rule applies to them that is found to govern in all other departments of Mexican meal, one dinner being an exact nature; the best is always the counterpart of all others. The first course hardest to get. Not only will carp is a garlicy broth in small tea-cups with never supply the place of trout, but a corn griddle cake; then comes either never supply the place of trout, but a corn griddle cake; then comes either they will hardly live in the same water. rice, vermicelli, or maccaroni, fried in They need little care, and will exist on fat with much garlie and slices of green poorer food, are content in less fine peppers; the third course, and the main water, and they are in the end an inferior fish. The common proverb says that whatever is worth having is worth work-ing for, and that, translated into fish lit-and bulbs all boiled together in one great erature, means that an ordina y variety is more easily maintained than a superior one. Still there is always more need of the lower class. Few men eat trout, plated. more eat shad, and infinitely more use cod, while the ponds that are adapted to trout are not as one in a hundred to those trout are not as one in a hundred to those fitted for carp. 'Any old sluggish pond, above a mud hole, will answer for them. In conclusion it is almost self-evident that carp are no more a game fish than a fattened hog is a game animal. Carp can generally be procured through the State Fish commissioners, and several breeders offer them tor sale.

The Illinois watch company, of Spring. The look the long man gave to the field, employs 1,000 persons.

Gunnison county, Col.

#### WISE WORDS.

The fewer words the better prayer. Agreeable advice is seldom useful ad-

Grief hallows hearts even while it ages

False modesty is the last refinement of

The weak may be joked out of any-

thing but their weakness. All the whetting in the world can never set a razor's edge on that which hath no

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong

The greatest pleasures often originate in pain; and the worst pains usually spring out of pleasures.

If we did but know how little some enjoy of the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world.

We blame for tune for not visiting us, whereas, in many cases, the fault lies at our own door in doing nothing to invite

A man's desires always disappoint him; for, though he meets with something that gives him satisfaction, yet it never thoroughly answers his expectations.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy

is the pest bred in the company. True good-breeding is nothing more than the practice of the common principles of humanity and good nature, ex-

tended to all the concerns of common A contented mind is the greatest bless-

ing a man can enjoy in this world; and if in the present life his happines arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the satisfaction of

#### HEALTH HINTS.

It is said that the skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

The following remedy is given by an exchange as a cure for cold: Boil two ounces linseed in a quart of water; when boiled strain, add two ounces sugarcandy, half pint of molasses, juice of three lemons; mix well, put on the stove, let it come to a boil, then take it off, and as soon as cold bottle it; take a teacupful before going to bed; the hotter you

Referring to the medicinal use of water, lizard by my blow at the thief, and that of which much is written of late, the the secretions may be vastly improved. We notice the salutary influence of water drinking upon many of those who resort to the so-called mineral springs which abound in the country. It is not necessary that these springs should hold abnormal quantities of salts of any kind to effect cures; it is only necessary that the water should be pure.'

#### A Lost Ledge.

known as "Brown" brought three or four pounds of very rich ore to the drug confusing unless accompanied with an store of Judge C. H. Meyer, in this city. Mr. Ehrenberg, who was then in Tucson, assayed it, and found it went \$12 to the is wanted. They are not as good to eat cut like plumbago. Brown explained as the bull-head for instance, but then that he found the ledge sticking above it may be said that the bull-head is a the ground on the hillside on a canon in very excellent fish when well understood. the Whetstone mountains. It was at a So the carp can be made a tooth- time when Indians were extremely bad. some feature of the dinner table if and prospectors were not over-venture-He marked the spot some. cutting down a mesquite Without that skill which, by the way, tree about six inches in diamis universally possessed by our adopted eter, and leaving the stump. The German fellow-citizens, and can be news of Brown's find made an intense exlearned from almost any of them, the citement, a spark of which yet lingers in carp is rather tasteless. In very cold the imagination of some who would like spring brooks carp will not grow at all, to rediscover the lost ledge. Brown was they rather seem to shrink, if we can known as a man of the strictest integimagine a fish shrinking with the cold. rity and uprightness, and no one ever Southern States, where there is no Afterward Judge Meyer, accompanied by trouble with frost, they attain an enor- a friend, with Brown as a guide, started mous size quickly. There have been in- to explore the canon. Shortly after leavstances of their growing to seven pounds ing the Whetstone station they saw fresh weight in two years, which far surpasses Indian tracks, and the \$24,000 ledge lost anything known of any other species of fish. In the North, if the ponds have hard bottoms and freeze their entire depth, the carp will be killed. But if stump and the rich ore ledge. Prospectors the bottom is soft and muddy, they will have searched in vain. Numerous locaburrow into it and protect themselves. tions have been made, and in some instances mines have been well developed in this canon, but Brown's ledge refuses to disclose its whereabouts. Judge Meyer

#### Mexican Meals.

There is little or no variation in a dish of the meal, is always boiled beef or mutton, with cabbage, corn, onions, pot, and making a mixture which inclines foreigners to regard the Mexican "inner man" as copper-lined and double-

#### A Personal Allusion.

"I believe I'll go out and stretch my

legs a little," said a tall gentleman as the train stopped at a railroad station.
"Oh, don't," said a gentleman pas-senger who had been sitting opposite to him, and who had been much embarrassed by the legs of the tall gentleman, "don't do that. Don't stretch those legs any more. They are too long al-

A salt mine has been discovered in as memory holds her seat.

#### A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

A HUNTER'S AWPUL PLIGHT DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

Chased by a Bear and a Snow Slide -A Five Mile Trip at Lightning

A Denver (Col.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Times is responsible for the following extraordinary story:

It seldom happens that such a combination of terrors are met with as were encountered by George T. Clark, of this city, in his recent trip to Breckenridge, near which place he has some valuable mining property.

"I started out one morning," Mr. Clark said, "to visit a mountain located about six miles southeast of Breckenridge. I went on horseback to the base of the mountain, tied my horse, and went up the side on snow shoes, carry. ing a rifle and staff. The snow was two feet deep. The walk was a good stiff one of two and a half miles. I attended to the work I had in hand, and as the day was fine I determined on enjoying a somewhat more extended hunt than I had originally intended. I skirted around a clump of aspens on the northeast side of the mountain. keeping the location of my horse in sight, and passed over the range and struck up through some straggling pines for a mile or more, keeping close to the ridge. I got the fresh track of bear, and followed this close to the timber line, and finding that

the game had crossed the ridge, I determined to follow. I again passed over the ridge, and for the first time discovered that I was much higher than I had any desire to be. Still, there was a good decline before me, nearly five miles, over which I could skim on my snow shoes like a bird on the wing. It was very steep, however, and had I been less expert in the use of snow shoes I should have hesitated to attempt the descent, but bracing my staff under my arm, setting my course for the direction of my horse, and slinging my rifle in such a manner that it could be readily brought into use in case I caught sight of the bear, which I observed had taken the route that I was about to follow, I

"The snow was just right for coasting, and I swept along like the wind down the mountain side. I had only proceeded about a quarter of a mile, however, when I was forced to slightly deviate from my course to avoid a thick clump of trees. Suddenly the head of a huge grizzly bear pushed out from under some wild rose bushes, on the seeds of which bears feed, almost directly in front of me, and not more than ten rods away. Quick as a flash I brought my rifle to my shoulder and fired. I knew that I had struck the bear, for he gave a roar of pain and rushed after me. I went by like a flash. Settling back on his haunches and placing his fore paws in front of him, he started after me. I was not much alarmed at this, however, as I had frequently seen

had loosened a lot of snow, and the fear of a snow slide shot across my mind. I took a quick glance over my shoulder and saw that my worst fears were realized. I knew that nothing could stop the slide. If it were not for the pursuit of the bear I could have stopped at the the start and allowed the comparatively lightrush of show to pass me, but it was already too late for this and the bear was gaining on me. The bear roared with psin from the wound I had inflicted upon him, until his voice was gradually drowned out by the increasing roar of the snow slide, which was already an awful avalanche. I did not dare to look again for several moments, during which I shot through half a mile of clear spruce and struck through a clump of heavy pines. Occasionally a boulder which had become disengaged from the main mass of snow and debris would come alongside of me and then leave me in the race, carried on by its greater gravity. Entering the clump of pines, I again glanced back momentarily, and through the mist of flying snow, not more than a rod behind, I saw the gleaming eyes of the grizzly. Then all my attention was required to steer my course safely at the mad gait at which I was going through

"In an instant I had whisked through this forest, the trees of which appeared to be flying up the mountain in a grand charge against the now overwhelming mass of snow and rocks, and in another instant they had joined the conquering avalanche, and were engaged in the pursuit of me and the bear.

"I could scarcely see on account of the blinding drift of loosened snow which had been aroused and the speed at which I was sweeping down the mountain side. Suddenly I found myself flying through the open air, and then again I struck the mountain. I had passed over a dreadful gully at least a hundred feet in the clear. and the thought flashed across me that I had at least got rid of the bear. But hot breath upon my neck convinced me of my error. The bear had also crossed the gully in safety and was still gaining upon me. He evidently felt that he had me, and gave a savage roar of triumph which sounded above the rear and din of the avalanche. I was saved by a miracle. I glanced over my head just in time to see a huge boulder crush the bear's skull and bound harmlessly over my head. But while the bear was out of the race the odds were largely in favor of a snow slide for a winner. Already the drifting snow was above my knees, and I expected momentarily to share the fate of the bear from some of the boulders hurled out of the terrible mass of moving matter so close behind. I had still a mile and a half to go, and while I was sweeping along with almost lightning speed the conviction was growing upon me that I would soon be a part of the snow slide. uddenly, as if by inspiration, a thought sshed through my mind. It was that I could increase my speed by adding to my specific gravity. I cast my eye quickly to one side, and seeing a boulder bound ut of the mass of matter, I grasped it my arms. The effort almost cost me e, for if the snow had not been ed up to my armpits I would doubtless been carried off my feet. In an ant I saw that I had reasoned cor-, for my speed began to increase

boulders were quietly sailing along by my side, sometimes knocking me gently, but doing me no harm.

"The speed was too great to keep my head, and for a moment I must have lost consciousness. When I came to myself I telt my speed greatly diminished. In an instant I realized the situation. I had struck the gulch, and was sweeping over it at a still frightful speed, but with the dreadful snow slide tumbling down upon my head. In an instant I threw the boulder away and dropped my rifle and staff and prepared myself for a dash up the opposite mountain in hopes of getting above the tremendous torrent which was filling up the gulch. I seemed to bound into the air as I struck the mountain and swept up its side, carried on by the fearful impesus which I had attained. The great wave struck the mountain, too, and exhausted its fury in one wild dash, which raised a column of snow hundreds of feet in height and shook the hills with its deafening roar. The column fell and closed around me, burying me completely under it just where I had come to a standstill. I put up my hand and I felt the open air above me, and knew that I was safe. I worked my shoes up as an incline and soon found myself on top of the snow. I looked around me and all was quiet again. knew that there was no need to search for my horse, as he was buried beneath hundreds of feet of snow and rock, but protruding through the snow I saw the foot of a grizzly bear. I went over and pulled it out. It was the bone and foot, that was all, but it was evidently a portion of the cause of the trouble. I threw it over my shoulder and walked to Breckenridge, where I dined upon the hear's

#### Scenes in Chinatown.

A majority of the amateur guides to the Chinese quarter take great delight in showing to strangers from the Eastern States the opium dens and the other resorts of the vicious portion of the Asiatic population. In the more civilized porone block from the city's main thoroughfare, north and south, many more remarkable discoveries can be made in the observation of the strange ways of the strange people. Any evening at a mission school nearly opposite the Plaza, on Washington street, a class of more than 100 Chinese boys may be found engaged in the study of the English language. The lessons are assigned by four lady teachers. The scholars are all in one room. As soon as the student has had his lesson pointed out and explained to him, he takes his place at his desk, and in a monotonous tone cons it over and over again until it is permanently fixed in his memory. Half an hour after the opening of the school the entire 100 pupils are engaged in the singsong recitation of their lessons.

A few doors further on is situated the establishment of a jeweler and gold-beater, lighted only by the flame of a curiously constructed lamp, which, with the aid of grizzly bears slide down mountains in the blow-pipe, is utilized in soldering and this way, and felt certain that I could melting. The burning mixture creates a beat one of them. But in the rush he flame nearly as hot as that of an alcohol

But by far the most interesting and

fruitless source of inquiry for evidence of the imitative impulse of the Chinese is found in the office of Horn Hong & Co., publishers and lithographers. The character of the company's business is clearly shown in its cards. Its publication, the Weekly Occidental, is a fourpage sheet, printed entirely in Chinese from a lithograph. The publication office is as dingy and dirty as any in this city. The stone and press and all the equipments in the office are found in the small single room occupied by the company, which is also their eating and sleeping apartment. A little corner is set apart for the use of the editorial corps, which, from the appearance of last Saturday's issue of the Occidental, is one of considerable ability and wonderfully diversified talent. It was stated by the man in charge of the office that the lithographing was the work of the editor, and that he also devoted himself to soliciting advertising and drumming up delinquent subscribers. number of neat cuts appear in what are evidently the advertisements of American business firms. The title page of the paper is the last page. The Chinese reader commences the perusal of his journal at the lower right-hand corner of the last page, reading up and down its columns alternately until the top of the last column of the first page is reached. The firm say that business is good and that they may attempt the publication of a daily.

"The street venders in the Chinese quarter are as many as elsewhere throughout the city, and their lines are equally diversified. Tickets for the theatres are sold upon the corners when some great historical drama is being presented or upon the occasion of any unusual attraction. The repairers of boots and shoes have their little stands, and their work progresses day and night in the open air. It is not an unusual sight to see a Chinese standing barefooted on the corner waiting for the completion of the shoemaker's work. Many other enrious customs of these people constantly present them-selves to any observer in Chinatown, and it is not necessary to go into the opium dens and slums in search of spectacles interesting for their novelty."-- San Francisco Chronicle.

## A Queer Tomb.

In the ancient burying-ground at East Roxford, this State, there is a curious tomb, which is visited by many people in the course of a year. This is the tomb of General Solomon Low, who was buried here in 1861, and who died at the age of seventy-nine years. It was designed by himself, and has on either side of the entrance two handsome white marble rave-stones erected to the memory of his three wives, who are also interred there. On each stone are carved pic-tures of his wives. The first two are represented with their children around them and infants in their arms. They are sitting in antique chairs with straight backs. The two wives represented on the second stone are sitting in modern rocking-chairs beside a center table, on which are books. The fourth wife is still living. When the adjacent ground was used for a muster-field the tomb was a frightful rate. I fairly flew along, always opened for one day, and the gended before I had made half a mile more cral's regimentals were exhibited there in accordance with the directions in the lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, will.—Boston Journal.

The distance the snow around me in accordance with the directions in the will.—Boston Journal.

The medicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, will.—Boston Journal.

#### SELECT SIFTINGS.

A flee can jump a height equal to 200 times its own stature.

The caterpillar has 4,000 muscles. Fortunately he does not have to learn their names.

Edward II. decreed that no person should wear furs of any kind who "could not spend" £100 a year.

The title of deacon is derived from decanus, which was originally given to an officer over ten soldiers.

Statistics issued by the Dutch government shows that an area of at least ninety-two thousand acres has been recovered from the sea during the last three centuries.

The natives of the Nicobar Islands, near northern Sumatra, must enjoy a delightful existence. They live on cocoanuts, sea slugs and edible birds' nests, and are drunk all the time.

According to the Paris Temps a woman named Marie Girard, now living in the village of Auberire-en-Royans, was born on March 18, 1761, and is consequently in her 123d year. She has been a widow for ninety-six years.

The sacred tank in which the Golden Temple of Umritser, Northern India, is situated, was lately cleaned out for the first time for several hundred years. The mud was carried off by the elite of Hindoo society, and coolies and low caste men were not allowed to touch it. Many Hindoo ladies and gentlemen daubed their rooms and bodies with the holy

During the severe visitation of the plague in London amulets composed of arsenic were very commonly worn in the region of the heart, upon the principle that one poison would drive out or prevent the entry of another. Large quantities of arsenic were imported into London for the purpose. The wearing of arsenic in the way of an amulet, common in olden times, is said to have arisen chiefly from ignorance of Arabic, the word in the Arabian authors which is tion of the Chinese quarter, in fact, just rendered arsenic properly signifying cin-

> The disease called tarantismus, popularly supposed to be caused by the bite of the earth spider, first appeared in the fifteenth century. The part bitten, according to common belief, became swollen and smarted. The victim became low spirited, trembled and was anxious. He was troubled with nausea, giddiness, and at length fell down in a swoon. All exterior circumstances powerfully affected him; he was easily excited to frenzy or depressed to melancholy, and behaved generally as a hysterical subject would do.

#### Herb-Strewers.

At the coronation of James II., in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the ancient custom of strewing flowers and sweet herbs was revived.

The "hereditary herb-woman to the king" had charge of the ceremony, assisted by six young ladies. In the ancient picture may be seen an illustration where the herb-strewers appear, with deep pointed bodices and open robes, looped back to show rich petticoats; ruffles fall from elbow to wrist, and long gloves and hoods complete the fanciful

Baskets, each containing two bushels of flowers and fragrant herbs, were borne by the fayre maidens, and "were three times renewed." This festive occasion made gorgeous display of spring blooms in profusion; violets, primroses, cowslips, pansies, blue-bells, with stores of sweet-brier twigs and other herbs of grace, formed a carpet of beauty and odors rich and rare, over which the goldbroidered slippers of the lovely queen, Mary of Modena, and her fayre attendants trod daintily, as passing from hall to abbey they listened to drums, and trum-

pets, and the choir singing, "O Lord, grant the king a long life."

#### He Has No Objection.

INDIANAPOIS, IND.—The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from this State, remarks: "My opinion sir, I have no objection to giving. I suffered from rheumatism of the back, used some St. Jacobs Oil, which gave me instantaneous relief and finally cured me completely. I think it a remarkable remedy, indeed." His candid and courteous expression carries weight.

Since the year 1850 sixteen baronetcies and thirty-four knighthoods have been conferred upon the physicians and surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland.

Personal for Ladies.
I am a widower, and take this novel plan to find a wife. I am 37 years of age, American decent, have a little daughter, about \$25,000 in money and farms, and am acting in good faith. I prefer a lady about 25 or 30; no objections to a widow if she has but one Also prefer a Protestant lady who is religiously inclined, and financially worth about as much as I am, as this would prevent suspicions of her marrying me for my property. \$50 will be paid to the person sending me the rane of a lady of the above description, if I marry her after making her acquaintance. Ladies can answer this direct, and if they choose they can use an assum d name until they find I am in earnest and a represented. Also, if desired, can give reference to one of the present Congressmen, who will vouch for my sincerity in this matter. Send photograph and I will return mine. Address Gro. W. WILLIAMS, Box 711, Washington, D. C.

STATISTICS of e'ectric wire deaths in New

A Smart Man
is one who does his work quickly and well.
This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the livers

THE last season brought 50,000 deaths by

Cancers and Other Tumors are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Norway has a heavier ocean tonnage than

About thirty years ago a promi cian by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experi-mental research, a remedy for discusses of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide tation in this country. The name of nedicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Bals

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

The Red Sussets, Cyclones and Earth-quakes Foretelling Coming Disas-ter-Hew to Meet It.

The recent mysterious appearances follow-ing sunset and preceding sunrise have at-tracted wide attention from students of the skies and the people generally. During the days of recent weeks the sun seems to have been ob cured by a thin veil of a dull leaden hue which, as the sun receded toward the horizon, became more luminous, then yellow, then orange, then red; and, as night settled down upon the earth, a dull purple. At first it was thought these appearances were ordinary sunset reflections of light, but it is now pretty certain that they are either the misty substance of the tail of some uns en comet, in which the earth is enveloped, or a surrounding stratum of world dust or very mall meteors. Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, New York, has turn d his tele-Eco e upon those objects and discovered what he thinks are myriads of telescopic meteors. If it is morganized world dust, or decomposed vanors, as the Democrat and Chroniele, of Rochester, N. Y., remarks: "How is this matter to be dispose I of? Will it settle and form a deposit upon the earth, or remain a partial opaque shell about the earth to cut off a portion of the sun's light

Whatever the mystery is, there is no denying that some very strange forces are at work in the upper airs. The terrible tornadoes and cyclones which have swept our own country, and the fearful vo canoes and earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities and thousands of people—the tidal waves which mysteriously rise and fall on coasts hi herto unvexed by them—the tremendous activity which is evident in the sun by the constant revelation of enormous spo's upon its surface—a'l indicate unusual eneray in the heavenly bedies.

These circumstances recall Professor Grimmer's prophecies, that from 1881 to 1887, the assage of the five great planets-Mars, Neptune, Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn-around the sun would pro tuce strange and wonderful phenomena. He says: "The waters of the earth will become more or e s poi onous. The air will be foul with noisome odors. Ancient races will disappear from the earth. He attempts to prove his prophecy by the fact that in 1720, when Mars and Saturn made their passage around the sun coincidentally, great destruction and morality visited all parts of the globe. He also found the same results in previous perebelion passages of the planets, and argue that these cir umstances always produc epidemics and destructive diseases which will baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians; that the poor vill die by thousands, the weak and intemperate falling first, these whose blood has en impoverished by excess of work or dissiration next, and only those who are in comparative vigor shall es ape to en oy the era of renewed activity and prosperity whi h will follow the period of destruct on.

Inasmuch as the entire world seems subject

to the sway of the heavenly bodies no part of the earth, he thinks, can escape scourging. He even predicts that America will lose over ten milli ns of people; that the farmers will be stricken with fear and cease to till the soil: that famine will make human in serv more wretched. That hundreds will flee to overcrowed cities for aid in vain. That sudden changes in coan curtemperature and surroundings will entirely transform the face of nature and climate of countries; that the air will be so foul with malaria and other noxious gases. that tho e who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs. That many who escape other ills will bloat with dropsy and suddenly pass away, while others will grow thin and drag out a miserable existence in indescribable agony for weeks. Neuralgic in different parts of will torment them. They will tire and become despondent. A faint, hot feeling will be succeeded by chilly sensations while nallucinations and dread of impending ill will paralize a'l effort. "The birds in the air, the beasts of the field eased, poisoning the air and poisoning the waters of the globe." We are told on the other hand that those who shall pass through this period of trial will have larger enjoy-ment of life and health. The earth will yield more abundantly than ever before. The animal kingdom will be more prolific and life prolonged very materially. This prolongation of life terially. This prolongation of life will be owing to the healthy electric and magnetic influences that will pervade the atmost here. It would perhaps seem that the present redress of the sun, and the presence of a belt or veil of cosmic matter, justified, in a measure, the prediction of Professor Grimmer, but disturbing as his prediction may be we are told for our comort that the strong and pure blooded need have little to fear in these calamities, tha those who are delicate or indisposed shoult ado; t means to keep the system well sup-

Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. This medicine has acquired the finest reputation of any preparation that was ever put upon the market. It is a radical blood purifier, which soothes and heals all inflamed organs, strengthens the nervous system, washes out all evidences of decay, regulates digestion, prevents malassimilation of food in a philosophical and rational manner, fortifies the system against climatic changes and malarial influences and the destructive agencies which seem to be so abundant in these "evil days." It is not our purpose to dispute the correctness of Professor Grimmer's prophecies. As we have said, the marked disturbances of

ported and the blood pure, and that the most

philosophical and effective method of accom-

plishing this is to keep the kidneys and liver

in good condition. From the testimorials of

such men as Dr. Dio Lewis and Professor R.

A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College, New York, and thousands

of influential non-professional people, it seems

almost certain that for this purpose there is

no preparation known to science equal to

the past few years would seem to give a semblance of verification of his theory. It is certain, as above : tated, that we are passing through what may be regarded as a crucial period and it is the part of the wise men not to ignore, but to learn to fortify themselves against the possibility of being overcome by these evils. It is a duty which each man ower to himself, and his fellows, to mitigate as much as possible the suffering of humanity and in no way better can he accomplish this purpose than to see to it that he, himse'f, is fortified by the best known preparation in the strong est possible manner and that he exert the influence of his own example upon his fellows to the end that they, too, may share with him immunity from the destructive influences which seek his ruin.

Saloon-keepers in Forth Worth, Texas, pay their \$25 fine for keeping open on Sunday, and find it profitable.

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists. A das well near Steubenville, Ohio, is sending a flame twenty feet into the air.

Horrid, yes, it is, that we must suffer from disease, but from heart disease, nervousness and sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regu-lator will give you imme liate relief; thou-sands say so. \$1 per bottle at druggists.

THE Alaska seal hunters killed over 90,000 nimals during the past season.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer, is entirely different from all others. It is clear as water, and as its name indicates perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will rediately free the head from all dandruff, ore gray hair to its natural color, and proper a new growth where it has fallen off. It not in any manner affect the health, ch sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of ar preparations have done. It will change to faded hair in a few days to a beautimost provided in the bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & Wholesale Agenta, Philadelphia, Pa., C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Tapped Bight Times Feeling deeply grateful for the benefit received from the use of Hunt's Remady, I feel proud to inform you of the good it has done me; for the great suffering I have passed and am now saved by Hunt's Remedy. I desire to st te my case to the public so that other sufferers may obtain the benefit of its wonderful curative powers some time. I begun to suffer excruciating pains in the region of my kidneys; I had the most intense agony; I was confined to my bed and totally unable to change my position or move in any way. was tapped eight times. I then heard of Hunt's Remedy; I bought a bottle, and after taking a few spoonfuls the result was marical, and in a few days my pain was gone and my water passed freely, and I could eat most anything; my swelng disap; eared. I was a new person alto ether. The doctors had given me up to die, said there was no hope for me. I had one hundred and fifty-six pounds of water taken out of me. Was treated by seventeen different doctors, and Hunt's Remedy has cured me. I feel proud over your medicine. Those who suder with the dropsy I hope will give it a trial, and set the good it will do. It works like a charm. I would advise those having difficulty with eir k daeys to give Hunt's Remedy a trial. I am sure that it will give them instant relief and give them a permanent cu e. I am willing to give all information in my power in regard to this most valuable medicine.

Ecorse, Wayne County, Mich., May 20, 1883. THE average age of French generals is under forty-five; of English, over sixty-five. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of heart diseases, nervousness, sleeplessness,

MRS. DAVID NORTH.

Yours truly,

LEXINGTON, Ky., claims to have the small est death rate of any city in the country.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutrious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. C swell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm." writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Postsmouth, N. H., on May 22, 1882. I had Catarrh for three years; had tried nearly all remedies but to no purpose. I wo or three times a week my nose would bleed quite treely and I thought the sores in it would never heal Your Balm has cured me." This preparation is not a liquid or a snuff, and is easily applied. (Price 50 cents. See a iv't.)

The Frazer Axle Grease Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other

A Special Invitation.
We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from kidney and Liver complaints who have failed to obtain relief from other remediesand from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It act a once on the kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the sy tem of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged, but try it. Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive cairymen wno are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of buiter making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim male for it. Ladies, attention! In the Diamond

Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Carbo-lines.
This magic balm, which is in truth Petroleum sweet and clean: It gives to a re the charm of youth, The matchless Carboline.

Mr. L. Ray, 44 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, says Dr. Elmore's R.-G. saved his life; four large bottles cured his dyspepsia, kidney and liver diseases, which six doctors had faile to help, and of which he expected to die soon.

Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve? Try it. Use it. 25c. at all druggists.

For nausea, dizziness and sick headache, Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has no equal. Straighten your boots & shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Pimples, pustules, and all skin disorders are cured by using Samaritan Nervine. Ernest Reese, of Hannibal, Mo., says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of sick headache.

#### RHEUMATISM

In calling your attention to the following cases where Hood's Sarsaparilla has worked remarkable cures in rheumatic affections, it is not our desire to impress your mind with the idea that it is a specific remedy for rheu matism. We doubt if there is or can be such a remedy, The facts are stated, and prove that in these instances (and many others) Hood's Sarsaparilla has produced

#### **GREAT RESULTS**

Now, if you are a sufferer, is it not possible, yes, probable, that Hood's Barsaparilla may do for you what it has done for others?

it has done for others?

"I have been much troubled at times with rheumatism, the cause of which I think I must attribute to a went of proper action of my liver. Among other things, I had pain and great screness in my left side. At night I could selcom lie on that side. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparulla, regularly, a coording to directions, with an occasional dose of Hood's Phils, until I use I seven bottles; it did me a great deal of good. My general health has been good through the summer, and I have I ad but little trouble with rheumatism. My side ones not pain me, and indeed I think I sleep now more on my left side than on my right. I think it did my whole system good," MRS. E. A. NICHOLS, 5 Garland street, Boston, Mass.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. Price \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Soid by druggists.

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We have exclusive private telegraph wire between Chiago and New York. Will execute orders on our-judgment when requested. Send for circulars containing articulars. ROBT, LINDBLOM & CO., Chicago.

CAMPROR MILE IS the best Limment. Price 28 GENTS WANTED EVERYWHERI acting ever invented. Will knit a pair of the HEEL and TVE complete in 20mins of mit a great variety of fancy nork, for warming the complete of the co

HELP WANTED.

Men. Boys, Women, and Girls, for all occupations in New York on I vicinity. For particulars, address Wm. Fletcher & Co., No. 7 Warren street, New York.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Bore Throat, Swellings, Sprain , Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bires, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAIRS AND ACHES.

Bold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Pifty Cents a be Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. 13 NYNU-1

prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Streach Bitters is

the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stemach and bowels, stemach and blowels;
maler al fevers. liver
com; lint, debility,
rheum at ism and
minor allments, are
thorough y conquened 'y this moomparables mily restorative
and medicinal safeguard, and i's justly
regarded rs the purest rad most compreest rad most compre-

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM ATARCURES COLD SECOND HEAD

when applied by the fin ger into the nostrils will be absorbed, effect nally cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, caus ing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste nd smell. A few ap plications reheve. thorough treatment wil U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER able to use. Send for PRICE 50 CENTS, BY MAIL OR AT DRUGGISTS, ELY BROTHERS, OWEGO, N. Y.

# KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt "Kidney-Wort is always reliable."
Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two; suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill IN THOUSANDS OF CASES has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, ut efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but

harmless in all cases.

(FIt cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, restored. The Liver is cleansed of all dis and the Bowels move freely and health: In this way the worst diseases are eradi

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KIDNEY-WORT

AND INPALLIBLE

IN CURING Spasms, Falling sions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism,

Opium Eating, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all Nervous and Blood Diseases.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men. erchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve

tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samaritan Ners

ine is invaluable. Thousands THE I GREAT proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a sinking system. \$1.50 at Druggists. The DR.S.A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York. (8)

HOP made, combining the virtues of hops with

racts. Its power is wonderful in curing diseases other plasters simply relieve. Crick in the Ba Neck, Pain in the Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and M kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bore Chest, affections of the Heart and Liver, and all pains or aches in any part cured instantly by the Hop Plaster. 13 Try It. Price 25 cents or five for \$1.0a. Malled on receipt of price. Sold by all druggists and country stores.

Hop Plaster Company,

RUPTURE for carcular. Dr. J. A. House

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1884. The inhabitants of the Capital never the unhappy state of the weather in the early morning, but every body was made happy by a slight lull in the rain fall and the sifting of the dismal misty fog about noon. Your correspondent, who has been environed in the past by many perils, is brave enough to face anything hunting after the North Pole. With two phere. What matters it if the storm amalgamate. rages without if hearts are warm and homes within are cheery. The ladies No cure! No pay! Dr. Lawwere so open hearted and generous, and rence's Cough Balsam, when once used, the forty tables seen that New Year's takes the place of all others. See our adafternoon, spread with such a wealth of vertising columns. viands leads us to aver it would pay to travel twenty miles to eat a piece of custard pie, made by the dainty hands of such sweet little house-wives.

President Arthur has been practising in hand shaking preparatory to his public receptions which will be given between this and Lent. It is no small thing to confront a solid stream of humanity for two solid hours. The President says that on such occasions he always takes care to do the shaking himself and not allow the visitor an opportunity to seize his wonderful medicine to give one strength and en hand first. In this way much of the after family among my acquaintance in Spring-field, Mass., and FAVORITE REMEDY has done fatigue and lameness that would necessarily ensue is prevented. This art of shaking hands is soon learned by every person who has a good deal of that busperson who has a good deal of that business to do. Other persons who do little shaking, but who often meet with the man who thinks that the only proper way of shaking is to endeavor to crush the knuckles, should remember the advantage of always getting the grip first.

at the falling off in their sales, particularly Christmas and New Years. One of FAVORITE REMEDY to cleanse the blood. the leading merchants explains the cause thus dolorously: It is brought about by this big cry of temperance, raised all over the country. It is getting so now that people are ashamed to offer wine to a caller, and if it is offered a man feels that he is staking his reputation by actheir private table every day are afraid to have it on New Years, because of the stigma that temperance people attach to it; and men who are steady drinkers will refuse wine at a reception on a plea of temperance. I was making a few calls New Years, and at but one place was I offered a glass of wine, and there the lady offered it with a sort of apologetic air. A man whom I know to be a hard drinker—a man who gets on long sprees, Teacher of Piano and Organ, happened there at the same time and got himself favor by refusing the wine and asking for water. There was not near as much liquor sold this year as usual for the New Year's receptions. Chocolate, tea, and coffee was served every-

where. The expenditures of the Senate contingent fund, when analyzed, shows that the ordinary Senator has a taste for the good things, and that cold tea is not the only beverage of which large quantities are used. It has been a custom of the Senate for years to have Apollinaris water kept in art and letters, than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The reference to the wide resources in art and letters commended by St.

Two years ago, at the solicitation of several of the Senators who preferred Bethesda to Apollinaris, the former was made a Senatorial beverage; and last year 516 quarts of the former, and 916 quarts of latter were used. The waters are kept on ice during every day that the Senate is in session. In each cloak room a sable attendant presides over a huge tub in which the bottles are kept on ice, and whenever a Senator gets thirsty he steps in and orders a bottle of Apollinaris or Bethesda. Until last year the Senate mineral waters were dispensed with liberal hospitality. Members of the House availed themselves freely of the opportunity to get these refreshing drinks free. It finally reached a point when Senators could not get to the tubs for the circle of Representatives that continually surrounded it. Then it was decreed that the privilege should be restricted to Senators and invited guests, and that members of the lower House might buy these waters out of their own contingent fund. This exclusion of outsiders materially reduced the quantity of water consumed and the cost. The contingent fund report also shows that 2100 two-grain quinine pills were purchased, an average of nearly 54 grains to each Senator. To cover expenses in defending their rights to their seats, Mr. Ingalls received \$8,195, Mr. Kellogg \$9,550, and Mr. Butler \$3,500. A lunch for Senators, on an occasion when they are in executive session all night, costs PHAKS.

Inventors requiring the services of reliable patent attorneys, soldiers entitled to back pay or bountles, and other resties having allege in any of the continuous services begins of the continuous services begins of the continuous services and other continuous services are services and other continuous services and continuous services are services are services and continuous services are services are services are services and continuous services are services are services and continuous services are services and continuous services are services a tments or before Congress, will find r their interest to correspond with shrey & Green, 529 7th street, Wash-

Of the 400,000 immigrants who came to this country, last year, only 7000 settled in the Southern States. Miniature Directory. 1884. The reasons are many and obvious. woke on New Year's morn to a more dis- The West has taken greater pains to agreeable day. The sky was leaden and diffuse information among immigrants murky, the streets were horrible, and um- respecting its resources and possibilibrellas and rubber coats were indispensities. It offers more inducements to imble necessities to the comfort of the few migrants. It holds labor in higher espedestrians brave enough to push out teem than does the South. It gives the against the storm. The papers never be- laborer a higher social position and a fore presented on New Year's morning better chance to elevate himself. And so large and notable a list of ladies whose yet the South needs immigration. It doors would be open to callers. The so- wants a higher grade of labor. It is cial thermometer was sadly deranged by suffering for skill and enterprise. In many states,—notably North Carolina, Georgia and Florida—it is waking up to the importance and value of its undeveloped resources and would gladly welcome a tidal-wave of the right kind of immigration. How to secure it, is the except the rigors of a Siberian winter problem which it is slowly trying to solve. It is a question only of time. young friends in the compe, a sable freed- The best portions of the West are rapman as driver, and a steed that trots a mile idly filling up. The South is becoming in less than four hours, a start was made more inviting, and, year by year, its between the rain drops. The first call ratio of immigration will grow larger, dissipated all the weather disabilities until, at no distant period it will have which had shrouded our mental atmos- all that it can properly absorb and

#### MRS. C. W. CHAMBERLIN

State and Ark St., Springfield, Mass. Her Good, Kind Words will do mach for the Afflicted.

Mrs. Chamberlin is the wife of C. W. Chamber lin, an employee in the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. She says: "Every Spring I have been, for some time past, more or less troubled with nervous debility and weakness. years I've been completely run down. My phyand blood medicines, but I never received an rmanent benefit until I tried Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. It was recommended to me by Mrs. Newcomb, on State St. I think it a liven a person. I have recommended it to family her health was completely restored. I consider it an excellent medicine. Dr. Kennedy's FA-VORITE REMEDY is used extensively among the Armory men here.' YO, SIR!

A Scotch minister once said ne woman could bear pain as well as man. That is not so. The fact is generally the other way. Mrs. Edward Meyers of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand by amputation The wine merchants and liquor dealers without taking ether, or moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation, said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was

## Russell House,

LEXINGTON, MASS.

This handsome new hotel has closed its Sum mer Season of 1883 and is now open to Fall and Winter boarders. The house contains all modern conveniences, including gas, steam, open cepting it. Ladies who have wine on every floor, electric bells, telephone, billiard room dance hall, large dining hall and private dining rooms, laundry and stable connected with the house. It has a central, high location, per fect drainage and pure water; convenient to depots, schools and churches. Unexceptionable Especial attention will be given through the

fall and winter season for club and family dinners, suppers, etc., at short notice.

JAMES F. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

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Joaquin Miller. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney,

Julian Hawthorne, Celia Thaxter, Mary Mapes Dodge, Lt. Fred'k Schwatka, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop,

E. S. Brooks, Chas. G. Leland, George W. Cable,

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and scores of other distinguished writers. The best artists and engravers illustrate the maga-zine. It has been truly said that the reading of ST. NICHOLAS is

for the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to have it. In no other book or periodical is in-struction so happily blended with recreation and

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# ARLINGTON

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen, Overseers of Poor, etc.-Alonzo W. Damon, Henry J. Locke, Samuel E. Kim-

Town Clerk, Treasurer and Collector.—B, Delmont Locke. Office at Town Hall. Office hours from 8 to 12; from 2 to 6. Open evenings, Wednesdays excepted.

School Committee.—William E. Parmenter, Chairman; C. E. Goodwin, secretary; Tim-Rev. C. H. Watson, Rev. Matthew Harkins. secretary. John McGrah, treasurer. Willard Damon, Rev. E. B. Mason, D. D.

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Water Commissioners.—Henry Mott, Samuel E. Kimball, Warren Rawson.

Water Registrer, B. Delmont Locke; Supt of Works, Geo. W. Austin, office at Town

Superintendent of Streets, G. W. Austin.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gott. - Chief Engineer George A. Stearns, Matt. Rowe. 2d, Assts. Meet last Saturday evening before last Monday in each month

HIGHLAND HOSE, NO. 2.

Foreman, James Fermoyle; Clerk, John Meade; treasurer, Geo. H. Hill; steward, John Nolan. Meet the second Tuesday in each month

WM. PENN HOSE NO. 3.

Foreman, Wm. O. Austin; 1st asst. Frank P. Wlnn; clerk, N. Whittier; treasurer, Warren A. Peirce; steward, Charles E. Bacon. Meet third Tuesday in each month.

MENOTOMY H. AND L. TRUCK. Foreman, John Butler; clerk, John Splan; steward, Wm. Sweeney Meet second Tuesday of each month.

POLICE OFFICERS,

Eugene Meade, chief. Garret Barry.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library is open every week day after noon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when it is kept open two hours later. The Library is located in Town Hall building.

Lizzie J. Newton, Librarian.

ARLINGTON 5 CT. SAV. BANK.

Wm. G. Peck, President.

The offices are in Bank Building, corner of Arlington Avenue and Pleasant Street and are open for business Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, after three o'clock.
Abel R. Proctor, Secretary.

#### CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Charles H. Watson, Pastor. Wendell E. Richardson, supt. of S. S. E. Chamberlin, assistant. John F. Allen, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Preaching service at 10.45. Sunday School at noon; evening service at 7 o'clock.

FIRST PARISH-UNITARIAN.

Rev. J. P. Forbes, Pastor. Sunday School at 9.30, H. H. Ceiley, superintendent; preaching service at 10.45.

ST. JOHN'S-EPISCOPAL.

Rev. C. M. Addison, Rector. Morning prayer and sermon 10.30; evening prayer and sermon 7.30; Sunday School at noon; Thos. B. Cotter, supt; James Wilson, librarian.

PLEASANT STREET CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. E. B. Mason, D. D., Pastor.

Edwin Mills, Superintendent of Sunday School; Charles S. Parker, assistant;\* Edm. W. Noyes, secretary. Preaching service at 10.45; Sunday School at noon; services in the evening at 7.30 o'clock; Young Peoples' meeting at 6.30.

> ST. MALACHY-CATHOLIC. Rev. Matthew Harkins, Pastor.

Rev. James J. O'Brien and Rev. J. W. Gallagher, Assistants. Low mass at 8 o'clock, high mass at 10.30; vespers at 4 p. m. Sunday school at 2.45, under the care of pastor and assistants.

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Mrs. M. Fletcher, superintendent of S. S. Henry Swan, Miss L. J. Russell, assistants, Secretary, Miss Nellie Marston. Treasurer. Charles S. Richardson. Preaching service at 10.45; Sunday School at noon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Union Hall, Arlington Heights. Rev. W. H. Daniels, Pastor.

Preaching at 10.45 a. m.; Praise service at 7 p. m.; Sunday School at noon. James Hurd, superintendent. John K. Simpson, secretary and treasurer.

#### SOCIETIES.

Hiram Lodge, F. A. M. Meets in Masoni Hall, corner Arlington Avenue and Medford street, Thursday on or before full moon each month. Edm. W. Noyes, W. M. Secretary, L. D. Bradley. Treasurer, George D. Tufts.

Menotomy Royal Arch Chapter. Meets in Masonic Hall, second Tuesday of each month. Charles H. Prentiss, H. P. Secretary, Joseph W. Whitaker. Treasurer, Wilson W. Fay.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F. Meets Pleasant street, every Wednesday even C. W. Ilsley, N. G. Secretary, George tugg. Per. Sec. George A. Sawyer. G

Arlington Lodge, No. 584, K. of H. Meet in Reynolds Hall, second and fourth Mondays of each month. John. H. Hardy, Dict. Reporter, I. O. Carter. Treasurer, R. W. Shat-

Frances Gould Post 36, G. A. R. Meet in Bethel Lodge room, Bank Building, second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Horace D. Durgin, Commander. Adj't, James A. Blanchard. Q. M., James A. Marden.

Ancient Order Hibernians. Meet in Hibernian Hall (old Adams School house), first Tuesday in each month, at eight o'clock, p. m. othy O'Leary, Henry Swan, William E. Wood, President, Patrick Corrigan. Timothy Shean,

> Ponemah Tribe, No. 9, Improved Order of Red Men. Meet in Menotomy Hall, Arlington Avenue, every Friday evening. James Durgin, Prophet; Wm. J. Dinsmore, Sachem; Albert E. Cotton, Chief of Records.

Robert Emmet Land League. Meet in Hibernian Hall the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Timothy O'Leary, president Secretary, Charles T. Scannell. Treasurer. Matthew Rowe.

Mt. Horeb Lodge, No. 19, Order of American Orangemen. Meet in Menotomy Hall, Arlington Avenue, first and third Mondays of each month. Thomas Roden, W. M.; Geo. Reynolds, D. M.; W. J. Dinsmore, secretary; James Durgin, treasurer.

Catholic T. A. & B. Society. Meet in vestry of St. Malichy church first Sunday in each month. P. H. Byron, president. Secretary, John H. Byron, Treasurer, Michael E.

Arlington W. C. T. Union. Meet once two weeks, on Thursdays, in vestry of Congre gational church, Pleasant street, at 4 o'clock. Mrs. R. W. Hilliard, president. Secretary, Mrs. Geo. C. Whittemore. Treasurer, Mrs. S. Stickney.

Cotting High School Alumni Association. Edgar Crosby, president. Secretary and treasurer, George H. Cutter.



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WEEKLY NEWS."

WEEK

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A WESTERN DODGE. A newspaper correspondent describes how the former Maine law worked in

> But there was no law against giving the stuff away; and it was given away ad libitum. In those days many a little comedy was enacted in the country stores. Enter a customer, when the following colloquy would ensue:-

Customer.-How much coffee for \$1.00?

Merchant.—Five pounds. C.—Give me five pounds.

(A package is handed to him.) M.—Take something?

C.—Don't care if I do. M.—What shall it be?

five pounds.

C.—Whiskey cocktail.

(The bervage is handed to him and he imbibes.) C.—Come to think of it, I didn't want

that coffee to-day. What's the difference—what profit on that five pounds? M.—Two cents a pound, sir, is my profit on that coffee, or ten cents for the

C.—Here is your ten cents. Good

So the customer paid the ten cents on the coffee transaction, which was perfectly fair and square, and was so held in law, for the dram was a mere gratuity on the part of the country merchant. who could not be prosecuted for selling the whiskey. You could not buy a cigar, a yard of muslin or a pound of nails without being invited to take something, and yet the sign, "No liquor sold here," was prominently displayed. No it was not sold, but given away (over the left.)

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